The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIV---NO 42. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1858. ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Beaver Argus.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are settled, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cts. per square, of fifteen lines for one insertion—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

A DIABOLICAL EXHIBITION.

"In the year 1820," said to us yesterday, a distinguished legal gentleman of New Orleans, "I visited Paris, in the course of a European tour, that my Americanism might be polished down by a little attrition among the genteel practices of Parisian society. I found the world of Paris in a very considerable state of excitement, in consequence of an extraordinary performance which was nightly exhibited by an eastern juggler, and which was nothing more or less than the apparent decapitation of a man in the presence of an audience, and under the very noses of the committee of medical gentlemen who stood only so far distant while the operation was being performed as to escape the swing of the long-two edged sword with which the juggler smote off the head. I went to see this exhibition, which took place in the theatre, in company with several American gentlemen. The theatre was crowded with between two and three thousand spectators, and the curtain was up displaying a *common table, six feet long*, upon the stage at the very edge of which I obtained a seat, having gone very early.

At the given time the juggler, a singular looking man, came upon the stage, with his shirt sleeves rolled up to the shoulders, and bearing a long, heavy, two-edged sword. He upset the table upon the boards, and showed that there was no concealed drawer or other recess, and placed it in the blaze of the footlights near the edge of the stage. In a few words he stated what he was going to do, and requested some of the audience to come forward and stand upon the stage, that they might see there "was no deception." A number of medical gentlemen, who had been chosen as a committee to investigate the matter, if possible, took their position upon the stage, and soon after the victim, who had been sitting in the parquette, mounted the stage, removed his coat and cravat, turned back his shirt collar, and laying down upon his back on the table, elevated his chin to more fairly expose his neck to the headsman's weapon.—The juggler then raised his keen and fearful looking sword, and giving it a wide sweep, brought it down—I say down upon the neck, for no one could see that he did not, even those within three feet of him—upon the neck of the subject with great force.

Blood spurted high into the air, some of it falling upon our party, and deluged the stage, while the most fearful sound, something between a groan and a shriek of horror from the whole assemblage, shook the building, and numerous women and some males fell fainting in their seats, and were borne out by the ushers of the house.—The juggler raised his sword again and repeated the blow, and the dissevered head fell upon the floor. Taking it up by the hair he held it up to the audience for full five minutes, until the blood had ceased to flow from the severed arteries, the lower jaw had fallen and the face had assumed the appearance of a corpse's, then throwing it heavily upon the stage, he requested the committee to examine it, which they did, passing it from hand to hand. They then examined the body upon the table, from the headless neck of which the blood had not yet ceased to drop upon the floor of the stage; they lifted the limbs and let them fall with the limp inertia of lifeless matter, and of course pronounced the man dead to all intents and purposes.

After they had concluded their investigation, the juggler informed the audience that he was going to put the man's head on again, and restore him to life. Taking up the head he laid it on the table, fitted the two parts of the neck to each other, began to murmur and make signs over the corpse. In about five minutes the lately decapitated man slowly turned his ghastly and altogether horrible face—white as snow—towards the audience, and an excitement followed exceeding, if anything, that which occurred when the first blow of the sword fell. In a few moments the eyelids gradually opened and displayed the eyes wearing a glassy, corpse-like stare; by degrees, a life-like speculation came into them, some color returned to the face; and after stretching his limbs, the man arose from the table, resumed his coat, walked from the stage and mingled with the crowd.

The exhibition was over. The neck of the apparently decapitated man bore a red mark and scar about it, like the cicatrice of a newly healed wound. All this I saw with my own eyes, which were as effectually deceived as those of tens of thousands of other persons. I could in no way, consistently with reason, account for any feature of this horribly thrilling feat of trickery. I have never heard of the trick being performed by any other man, and very possibly it originated and died with him. However, it is scarcely more unaccountable than many often displayed feats of the adroit frabjority of Eastern jugglers.—*N. Orleans True Delta.*

Down on the Texas Cattle.—The citizens of Vernon County, Missouri, have resolved in public meeting, that they will not permit cattle from Texas to be driven through their county. They declare in their resolutions that Southern cattle communicate to those of Missouri a disease known as Spanish or Texas fever, which is very malignant, and has caused the death of great numbers of native cattle in Vernon county.

TERRIFIC ADVENTURE IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE.

[*From the Louisville Journal.*]

At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe, while Bengal lights were thrown down it to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide, Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars by the proprietors of the Cave, if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him dared do, and, making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but, at that point, his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out. No human power could ever have induced him to repeat the appalling experiment.

A couple of weeks ago, however, a young gentleman of Louisville, whose nerves never trembled at mortal peril, being at the Mammoth Cave with Professor Wright of our city and others, determined, no matter what the dangers and difficulties might be, to explore the depths of the Maelstrom:—Mr. Proctor, the enterprising proprietor of the Cave, sent to Nashville and procured a long rope of great strength expressly for the purpose. The rope and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the point of proposed exploration. The arrangements being soon completed, the rope, with a heavy fragment of rock attached to it, was let down and swung to and fro to dislodge any loose rocks that would be likely to fall at the touch. Several were thus dislodged, and the long-continued reverberations, rising up like distant thunder from below, proclaimed the depths of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hats drawn over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit and directed the half-dozen men who held the end of the rope to let him down into the Cimmerian gloom.

We have heard from his own lips an account of his descent. Occasionally masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top, he saw a ledge, from which, as he judged by appearances, two or three avenues led off in different directions. About a hundred feet from the top, a cataract from the side of the pit went rushing down the abyss, and, as he descended by the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, he felt some apprehension that his light would be extinguished, but his care prevented this. He was landed at the bottom of the pit, a hundred and ninety feet from the top. He found it almost perfectly circular, about eighteen feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found on the floor beautiful specimens of black silex of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth Cave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations, as pure and white as virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed opening about forty feet above the bottom of the pit.—Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exertion into it, and holding the end of the rope in his hand, he incautiously let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach. The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon, however, he made a hook of the end of his lamp, and, by extending himself as far over the verge as possible without falling, he succeeded in securing the rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards, to a point where he found it blocked by an impassable avalanche of rock and earth. Returning to the mouth of this avenue, he beheld an almost exactly similar mouth of another on the opposite side of the pit, but, not being able to swing himself into it, he refastened the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top. The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope, being ill adjusted around his body, gave him the most excrutiating pain. But soon his pain was lost in a new and dreadful peril. When he was 90 feet from the mouth of the pit and 100 feet from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid-air, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above, and still more awful to him below, ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished with a bottle of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though almost exhausted by their labors, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend Prof. Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for a time insensible.

The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only person that ever gazed upon its mysteries.

The hero of the exploit is William C. Prentice, the son of George D. Prentice.

☞ Hon. Caleb Cushing is ill; and threatened with congestion of the lungs.

A BALLOONIST LOST IN THE SKY.

Terrible Adventure—A Man seated on the Valve of a Balloon carried into the Clouds.

From the Detroit Tribune, September 18.

We have learned full particulars of the Balloon Ascension at Adrian, on Thursday, its subsequent descent, and its second ascension and runaway with the æronaut while beyond his control. It is a brief narrative, but of thrilling interest. A man lost in the sky! There can scarcely be a more terrible thought. It makes the flesh creep and sends a shudder through every nerve!

The first ascension took place about nine o'clock in the morning. It was on the occasion of a large Sunday School celebration at Adrian. The balloon was a very large and well constructed one, being about the height of a two story building when inflated and ready to cut loose from its fastenings. Messrs. Bannister and Thurston took seats in the car, attached to the balloon and ascended safely and steadily. After remaining about 40 minutes in the air, sailing towards Toledo all the time, they allighted in the woods in the town of Riga, Lenawee county, near Knight's station on the Southern Road, distant about 10 miles west of Toledo. Several men came to the assistance of the adventurers, and they proceeded to prepare the balloon for packing to be taken back to Adrian.

In doing this the monster balloon was turned over and partially upside down to disentangle the netting and to reach the valve. To do this, Mr. Ira Thurston, one of the æronauts, took off his coat, and got astride of the valve block. He then suggested that the car be detached from the balloon while he should hold it down with his weight. This proved a fearful calculation; for no sooner was the still inflated body relieved of the weight of the car than it shot into the air with the suddenness of a rocket, taking Mr. Thurston along with it, seated upon the valve of the balloon, and holding on to the collapsed silk of the airship in that portion of its bulk. In this perfectly helpless condition, the ill-fated man sped straight into the sky in the full sight of his companions, even more helpless than himself. So far as is known, there was no possible means for him to secure his descent, whether safe or otherwise.—The part of the balloon filled with gas was full twelve feet above him, so that there was no chance for him to cut it and escape. He could only cling to his precarious hold and go whithersoever the currents of air should take him.

Without regulation or control of any kind the balloon continued to mount upward, sailing off in the direction of this city and Lake Erie. The fatal ascension took place about 11 o'clock, and at a few minutes past noon it was seen in the town of Blissfield, Lenawee county, apparently full three miles high, and about the size of a star in appearance. It was still going on! At a quarter past 1 o'clock it was last dimly visible, going in the direction of Malden, as ascertained by compass bearings taken by parties observing it.

What is his exact fate baffles conjecture; that it is horrible, almost beyond precedent, there can be no doubt. There is not one chance in a million for a successful escape. Whether the unfortunate man was carried up so high as to become benumbed and senseless, death ensuing—or whether he fell off at length from his tremendous altitude, to have his breath sucked from him, in his fearful descent, and to be sunk in the Lake, or dashed into a shapeless mass upon the earth, it is doubtful if any save God will ever know. The mind stands appalled in contemplating this fearful disaster, and blindly gropes in mazes of wonder at where his place of sepulture shall be.

Mr. Thurston was an experienced balloonist, having built several, and this being his thirty-seventh ascension. He was formerly a resident in the vicinity of Lima and Rochester in Western New York, but has latterly resided in Adrian, where he was extensively engaged in business as a nurseryman. He was a widower, having lost his wife last winter. He leaves an interesting daughter about seventeen years of age, to mourn her father's unknown, terrible fate!

Important from Pike's Peak.

The Wyandotte (Kansas) Gazette, of the 18th, says:

"Yesterday ten thousand dollars in gold dust arrived from Pike's Peak. One man brought in $6000 as the result of a few weeks work. A small boy had $1000, which he says "he dug down and found," and the little fellow says "he can get all he wants."

"These statements are reliable. Parties are daily returning for winter provisions. A Mr. Jones, an old mountaineer, expended $1000 of the shining dust in Independence last week, for his return out-fit.—Mr. Jones is well known in this vicinity, and being an old Californian, his statements that the Kansas mines are far ahead of those of California, must be believed.

Some specimens of this gold have already reached this city. Several days ago we were shown quite a handful of the scales and dust; and yesterday Mr. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Mathews, of this city, exhibited to us, a fine specimen. It was sent to this city by Mr. Cook's brother. It is a ragged lump worth about $40, and contains a few lumps of quartz.

We are on the eve of an intense gold excitement in the West. The presence of large quantities of the precious material in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak is now conceded on all sides, and during the coming winter, thousands of adventurers from the Western States will be pouring along the head waters of the Arkansas river.—Already several companies have started from this city. By next Spring the rush will be immense from all parts of the Union—*St. Louis Dem.*

GOING—GONE.

"He is going—gone," quietly said the physician, as he felt the pulse of a dying man, and then let a cold, lifeless hand drop heavily upon the coverlid. They were simple words, and quickly said, but they shot through me like an arrow from the quiver of God's most solemn truths!

"Going—gone." Such is life—an atom, a breath—a dream when one awaketh—a shadow fleeting across to eternity—a flower blooming only to fade—grass springing up only to cut down—a vapour which appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. And yet it shuts up all man's vastest concerns, and in to him the moment—the fleeting moment for decision, for eternity—between heaven and hell; between infinite joy and infinite woe! Vanity of vanities, and yet the arbiter of destinies vast as eternity! What a contrast!

Going—whence? From the world, from its business, from its pleasures; from the wealth which the toil of years has heaped together; from the charmed circle of home, where love reigns; from friendships cemented by years; from all that has occupied the thoughts, secured the affections and excited the hopes of a life time. The curtain is falling before the past now! The world, with its honors, its riches, its cares, and its joys, they are all less than dust now. Another breath, and they are gone!

Going—whither? Down to the shades of death. "It is appointed unto all men once to die." The struggle must come.—The cold waters must come. The shroud, the coffin, the sepulchre, must come. Corruption and the worm must feed upon the body. All that remains of man must be a handful of dust. Going—going in a never ceasing procession, the great hosts of the living, down to the abodes of the dead.—Reader, you and I are going—going.

Going—whither then? Hear God speak! "After death, the judgment." "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ." All—mark it, ye strong, ye young, ye gay, ye frivolous, ye worldly!—all before the judgment seat of Christ. Ye cannot escape, ye are going; another pulse beat, another clock-tick, and ye are gone to be judged; to stand before Him who is holy, and just, and omniscient; to have all your thoughts and actions weighed; to confront the merciful Redeemer, now become the inexorable judge. O! what a solemn moment that of going thither! Who will not tremble before Death?

Going whither, whither then? Who shall answer us? What shall we interrogate? The parched lips are, perhaps, too weak to speak. The greatness of the worldly estate; the extent of earthly honors; the brilliancy of talent; the usefulness and the honesty of life, are absolutely nothing to the question. Men may make them much, but before God they are nought.—The question comes back—Whither, whither then? Let God again speak. "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life, and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth in him." The great test in this judgment hour will be simple. It will be Christ or no Christ. So it is the test now—now, dying man, as your pulse is failing, or your eye growing dim. Have you Christ, or not? Have you believed, or not? Are you a child, or an alien? Are you a disciple, or a foe? This momentary question is all that concerns the dying man. A single drop of blood from Jesus' cross is now worth to him more than worlds piled on worlds, with all their wealth and luxuries. A single whisper from Jesus' voice, saying to him, "Peace," is now sweeter to him than all the acclamations and flatteries that the world ever poured into his ear. Going! O, may it be with the name of Jesus upon the lips!

"Going—gone. An instant only between the two words, but what a change has come! The great secret is out.—Death, Judgement, Eternity, are realized Mysteries; are all cleared up. "Old things have passed away, and all things have become new." And all this in a moment, is the twinkling of an eye. While I write this word, Death, it may palsy my hand.—While you read it, it may dim, for ever, your eye. O God! make us wise in time! Warn us of death as thou wilt, by sickness, by bereavement, by calamity, but let us only die at last in Christ. To live well is to prepare to die; Going, it is true of all of us. Gone, it will be soon as true, but whither?—whither?—*Presbyterian.*

Hay-Field Anecdote.

There is a good story which may have been heard in more than one Yankee hayfield this summer. We heard it one day while on a visit to the country, and went but to show some men how to "pitch."—We had failed, and wilted down under a haycock, and lay flushed and fanning the glow and sweat from our features in a comfortable position, when one of the jolly hay makers related the anecdote of an old man, who was always bragging how folks used to work in his young days and challenged his two sons together to pitch on a load of hay as fast as he could load it.

The challenge was accepted, and the hay wagon driven round, and the trial commenced. For some time the old man held his own very creditably, calling out tauntingly, "more hay! more hay!"

Thicker and faster it came, whole cocks at a time, cloud after cloud overwhelming him.

The old man was nearly covered, still he kept crying, "More hay! more hay!" until, struggling to keep on the top of the disordered and ill-arranged heap, it began first to roll and then to slide, and at last off it went from the wagon, and the old man with it.

"What are you down here for?" cried the boys.

"I came down after more hay," answered the old man stoutly.

It was a literal fact; he had come down after the wagon load, which had to be pitched on again rather more deliberately.

JOURNAL OF A DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

Thursday—Received the nomination for an office in the City Council. Surprised and indignant, remonstrated with committees. Was told that I must place myself in the hands of my friends. Eventually did so.

Friday—Immense poster on a brick pile opposite my house; my name in two feet letters. Great anguish on part of my wife and family; who believe that every officer of the city government must, according to law, be indicted and tried at the end of his term. Friends meeting me in the street, say that there is a rumor about town that I am up for office, which rumor ought to be publicly contradicted. Other friends offer ironical congratulations, and leave me in doubt whether the office is unfit for me, or I for the office. Old gentleman says that he won't believe it for he knew my father, and he was a very respectable man.

Saturday—Man on stoop of my house, with a big stick and terrier. Broad shouldered, slovenly person, with a sanguinary eye. Came to advise me to beware of a class of ruffians that go round, election times, extorting money from candidates.—Offers his sevices to attend the polls. Customary, he says, to pay in advance. Refer him to my committee. He whistles to his dog. Engage him at $5, cash down.—We part with expressions of mutual esteem. Going in, and find six men smoking in my parlor. Delegates from a target excursion. Customary, they say, for candidates to give prizes on these occasions.—Refer them to my committee. Captain very polite; tells me he will give time to think about it, and will come on Sunday with the whole guard, to let me see what a fine looking set of fellows they are. Result, $10 for a prize.

Evening—Excited persons calls for a subscription for a banner. Refer him to my committee. Threatens personal violence, and swears awfully. Subscribe for banner. Man comes with a wooden leg; wants a new one. Three more bannermen. Clergyman for a subscription to a deserving charity. Seventeen men to attend polls. More cripples. Delegation want their fire engine painted. Man without arms to post bills. Woman for subscription to coffin. Children all crying up stairs. My wife in hysterics. General terror and confusion.

Midnight—Torchlight procession; kettle drums; serenade; made a speech; rotten egg hits me in the eye; general fight; spanners, brickbats, clubs, banners, torches and fists.

Wednesday—Wake up defeated. Tell all my friends that I don't care for myself, but feel sorry for the city. My wife goes home to her mother; the children are sent where they can not be under my influence. No home, no friends, no wife, and no money.—*N. Y. Times.*

Wealth of the Mormon Dignitaries.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Salt Lake City as follows:—

There is another matter to any question concerning which the Mormons have an invariable reply,—that is, the great disparity in wealth which is evident throughout the community. The best houses in every ward are those which belong to Bishops and other Church dignitaries. The best residences in the city are those of Young and Kimball. I have sometimes said to Mormons, "You tell me that only five or six years ago property was equally distributed among the people; that the principal men of the church had no more commodious houses, no more horses or cattle, and lived no better than the majority of the population. How, then, do you account for the fact that Brigham Young displays now all the appurtenances of a millionaire?" The first answer always is, "It is the work of God." Press the question, and you obtain a second answer: "Bro. Brigham has received a great many gifts." In one instance I gained a frank reply: "Bro. Brigham is a very shrewd financier." He has the management of the Perpetual Emigration Fund, which amounts now to certainly $3,000,000, and the entire property of the church is subject to his disposition. This affords him ample opportunity for speculation. I have made constant endeavors to ascertain what is the value of the property which Brigham holds as Trustee for the Church, but I am unable to obtain any intelligent estimate of its amount. I am satisfied however, that it equals, if it does not exceed, the value of all the rest of the property in the Territory. All the church property, of whatever description, is exempt from taxation by a clause in the act incorporating the church. The act proves to be the stoutest bulwark of Mormonism. If Congress should exercise its revisory power over the Territorial statutes and annul it, the repeal would inevitably break the authority of Young, and perhaps precipitate a collision. Such a revision and repeal, I am informed, will be urged upon Congress at its next session, by gentlemen whose advice the administration cannot afford to disregard.

The Wealth of General Cass.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times in noticing General Cass, says:

His whole life has been luck. When he left Detroit to take the War Department, he gave orders to the agent to sell a large tract of land adjoining the town. He was to sell it for thirty thousand dollars. After some time the agent wrote that he was offered thirty-three thousand dollars. Gen. Cass instantly replied:—"Don't sell it till further orders." He would have quickly taken his own fixed price, but being offered more, he must look further. The property is now covered by the best part of the flourishing city, and is worth three millions of dollars. General Cass is a millionaire.

A COOL ONE.

An anecdote in Harper, says the Vicksburg Whig, reminds us of a story we once heard of a revolutionary soldier who was running for Congress. It appears that our hero was opposed by a very young man, who had never "been to wars," and it was the wont of the "revolutionary" to tell the people of the hardships he endured.

Says he, "feller citizens, I have bled for my country—I helped to whip the British and Indians. I have slept on the field of battle with no covering but the canopy of heaven. I have walked upon the frozen ground till every footstep was marked by blood."

Just about this time one of the "sovereigns," who had become very much affected by this tale of woe, walked up in front of the speaker, wiping the tears from his eyes with the extremity of his coat tail, and interrupting him, says:

"Did you say you fought the British and the Injuns?"

"Yes, sir," responded old revolutionary.

"Did you say you had slept on the ground while serving your country without any kiver?"

"Yes, sir, I did.'

"Did you say you had followed the enemy of your country over frozen ground till every footstep was marked with blood?'

"Yes,' exultantly replied the speaker.

"Well, then," said the tearful sovereign, as he gave a sigh of painful emotion. "I'll be hanged if I don't think you've done enough for your country, and I'll vote for the other man."

"Caught on the Jury."

An exchange gives the following for a fact, and we publish it for the particular benefit of unsuspecting wives whose husbands are so unfortunate as to get stuck on the jury:

A certain man, who lived about ten miles from D———, was in the habit of going to town about once a month and getting on a regular 'spree,' and would not return until he had time to 'cool off' which took him generally two or three days. His wife was ignorant of the cause of his staying out so long, and suffered greatly from anxiety about his welfare. When he would return, of course his confiding wife would inquire what had been the matter with him, and the invariable reply was, "that he was caught on the jury, and couldn't get off.'

Having gathered his corn, and placed it in a large heap, he, according to custom, determined to call in the neighbors and have a real corn shucking frolic. So he gave 'Ned,' a faithful servant, a jug, and an order to go to town and get a gallon of whiskey—a very necessary article on such occasions. Ned mounted a mule and was soon in town, and equipped with the whisky, remounted to set out for home, all buoyant with the prospect of fun at shucking. When he had proceeded a few hundred yards from town, he concluded to try the 'stuff,' and not satisfied with once, he kept trying until the world turned around so fast that he turned off the mule, and there he went to sleep and the mule to grazing. It was now after night, and when Ned awoke it was "just before the break o'day,' and so dark that he was unable to make any start towards home until light. As soon as his bewilderment had subsided so that he could get the 'points,' he started with an empty jug—the whiskey having ran out—and afoot; for the mule had gone home. Of course he was contemplating the application of a 'two years old hickory,' on a piece of twisted cowhide, as he went on at the rate of two-forty. Ned reached home about breakfast time and 'fetched up' at the back door with a decidedly guilty countenance.

'What in thunder have you been at, you black rascal?' said his master.

Ned, knowing his master's excuse to his wife when he got on a spree, determined to tell the truth if he died for it, and said:

'Well massa, to tell the truth, I was kotch on the jury and couldn't get off.'

Col. Forney's Answer to the Administration Press.

The Colonel has been pitched into generally by the Administration press, or, to use his own words, "from the impenitent calumniator and convict of the New York *Herald*, down to the pensioners of the Washington *Union*," announces that he will attend to the whole batch in the following card:

The time having arrived when the accusations of the Administration and its agents may be properly met, and the positions assumed in the Tarrytown speech made good, I propose publishing an address covering these and other grounds, at length, in the *Press* of Thursday next, the 30th of September. It was my intention to speak this address to the people; but several public engagements, in this city and elsewhere, incident to the great struggle going on, and a promise to deliver discourses at several agricultural celebrations, compel me to spread it before the public in the manner proposed. It will not be my fault if I am not explicit and out-spoken in my own vindication, and in vindication of the good cause. J. W. F.

September 27, 1858.

Parson Brownlow's Return.—Parson Brownlow has gone home. The hopes which have been entertained of northern enlightenment by irradiation from that southern luminary have vanished. His missionary tour through the North had begun and ended in a debate with A. Pryne, in Philadelphia. Other localities are more benighted, many quite as much so as Philadelphia, but Parson Brownlow has peremptorily refused to shine in any other.—He promised to enlighten the entire North upon the slavery question, but he has not even enlightened Mr. Pryne.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FALL PASTURE—OCTOBER BUTTER.

We dont like to tell too many secrets, but when we say that October butter, *rightly made*, is the very best for Winter use of the whole season, we know what we are talking about. We say "rightly made." And that is not simply in setting the milk, skimming off the cream, churning and working it, and then packing it down, but depends, also, on *keeping the cow* properly while yielding her milk for the purpose.—Some have a notion that mowing grounds should never be Fall pastured. Such may be, or may not be. We assume, however, that after the hay is carried off, and the meadow has lain open to the after showers of the season, provided it has a thick, close bottom, and not been top-dressed since haying, and the grass has again got a good stocky growth, none so good use can be made of that grass, or the ground it grows on, as to feed it off with some sort of farm stock, which it will be ready to have done, if at all, by the first of October. Then if you have a lot of butter dairy cows, turn them in. Their milk is then richer in cream than earlier in the season, although the quantity of milk is less. The grass is clean, solid and rich. Turn them in after the frost is off the grass in the morning, and not before. If it is late in the morning before the frost melts or evaporates, give the cows a snip of hay in the stables or sheds before they go out, and keep them in all night, with a bite of hay before them. Don't leave them in the field, for they will not eat in a frosty night, and their milk will secrete less in the chilly air than when under shelter. Then your cows are in capital health and condition; their secretions of milk uniform, and the quality of the best; and such milk *must* make good butter, if properly treated afterwards.

So into November, and through it, you make abundance of butter. As the season advances give them pumkins, good cured corn-stalks, or anything nutritious and milk-yielding. When December comes, dry them off, if they calved early in the Spring. A good dairy cow should go dry about three months of the year, for she will bring you a better calf, and give more and better milk, on the average, for not being over worked.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Scene on the Gallows.

We have already briefly mentioned that P. S. Turley, formerly a clergyman, was executed on Friday week in Kanawha co., Va., for the murder of his wife. On the gallows he made a speech attributing the commission of the crime to his intemperance. The Kanawha Star says:

After speaking, he requested that 'Jerusalem, my happy home,' might be sung; he said that many present had sung it with him on more happy occasions. He started the tune himself. While singing, he called his aged father on the platform, threw himself upon his neck, interrupted his singing only long enough to say "farewell," and then continued to take the lead. His mother, with his little daughter, came forward at his request, and he shook hands with her, and took his little one in his arms, kissed it, and all without seeming to be interrupted. So also with a brother. They all left the ground before he fell. He also, while singing, shook hands with some twenty others. Among them two of the brothers of his murdered wife. He had a smile on his face most of the time. There were but few dry eyes on the ground during the scene. When they ceased singing, he turned about and said, "Sheriff, I am ready to die," and soon after the rope was cut, and the unfortunate man launched into eternity.

Tom Corwin's Wit and Color.

Every one recollects how Gov. Corwin rid himself of the imputation of favoring negro suffrage while canvassing the State for the Governorship. While speaking in the Southern part he was charged with having favored negro suffrage in his speeches on the Reserve.

"Certainly, gentlemen," said he, passing his hand over his face, "certainly I favored it. You would not expect me to deprive myself of a vote!"

One evening in his own parlor in Washington, while Secretary of the Treasury, his complexion was made the subject of a jest equally good. Mr. Hubbard, the Post Master-General, was discussing with a young lady the gradual assimilation of husband and wife to one another in personal appearance; and they, unable to agree, came to Mr. Corwin for a decision.

"Well," said he, hesitating a moment, and raising his hand to his face, "I don't know how it may be with others; but as for me, I married a white woman about thirty years ago, and I don't see that it has altered my complexion any as yet!"

Great Drowning of Grasshoppers.—The St. Paul (Minn.) Minnesotian of the 14th inst. says that recent accounts from the Selkirk settlement, contradict the previous reports of the destruction of the crops by grasshoppers; on the contrary, the crops were most plentiful, and the colony was never better off for supplies. About the 15th of June the whole country was filled with young grasshoppers, just hatched, and great fears were entertained of their destroying the crops, but as soon as they could fly, they all rose in the air, and attempted to cross the Red River, but were nearly all drowned in the passage.

The Corn Crop.—The corn crop in the Lake regions of Ohio is most out of danger from frost, and as a whole is fully an average one. Much of it has been cut up, and the farmers are many of them busy in putting their fields into shocks. On and in the vicinity of the sand ridges the crop is heavier than usual. The ears are large, well filled and ripened. No frost yet to shrivel green leaves.—*Cleve. Leader.*

The Calamity at Sea.

Arrival of the Prince Albert.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Steamer Prince Albert, from Galway, via Halifax, has arrived. She brings ten of the survivors of the burning of the steamship Austria, landed at Halifax by the Lucas. Mr Alfred Vezin, of Philadelphia, is one of the passengers.

The crowd to see the survivors is great, while the excitement is intense.

The list of the lost comprises only one hundred and three persons, making, with the sixty-eight saved, one hundred and seventy-one persons accounted for. There are supposed to have been 560 persons on board, and they may be classed as follows:

Known to be saved,	68
Lost, whose names are known,	103
Lost, whose names are unknown,	398
Total,	560
Total number lost,	492

All concur in stating that there was gross mismanagement in those who had charge of the steamer. The Captain, from the first, gave up in despair, and the helmsman abandoned the wheel. Every one seemed to seek only his personal safety. The fire was at first so small that it might have been covered with a man's hat, but for some reason it suddenly spread throughout the lower part of the ship, which was instantly filled with dense, suffocating smoke.

Many were unable to leave their rooms at all. One man was seen with his head thrust through a port hole, unable to get further, while the sheets of fire ran bursting over all parts of the ship, all around him.

The first, second and third officers are said to have been saved; all the others perished.

Several men were hauled up out of the second cabin, and reported that many of them were already smothered.

Before the survivors left, they think, that all who were below deck must have expired. The heat was from the first intense.

The flames spread like lightning, overtaking those who tried to escape. Those who took refuge in the chains, as many as could gain a foothold, were soon driven off by the heat. The communication between fore and aft was cut off entirely within five minutes from the time the fire broke out.

The survivors have very faint hopes as to any more having been saved than has been reported. They say all that could be found were taken off by their ship.

Nebinger vs. Florence.

Politics are running high in the city of Philadelphia. In Thomas Florence's Congressional District, Dr. Nebinger, an anti-Lecompton Democrat, has challenged his Democratic opponents to a public discussion. Here is a specimen of the charges made against the sitting member:

"II. That you have deliberately, persistently, and repeatedly, violated the promises made by the Democratic party to the people in 1856, and especially that which committed that party to secure to the people of Kansas a right to vote upon their own institutions in their own way.

"III. That you are now at the head of the most infamous proscription of citizens for opinion's sake that ever has been witnessed in this district.

"IV. That you are attempting to overawe the freedom of choice and the freedom of elections, by packing the Navy Yard with your creatures, and by expelling all who will not worship your betrayed principle.

"V. That you were the only Northern man who, in the House of Representatives, dared to vote to encourage the horrible traffic in slaves—that traffic which is condemned by International Law as piracy, and stigmatized by all Christendom as a foul stain upon civilization and Christianity."

ILLINOIS.—In speaking of the contest in Illinois yesterday, we showed that the result depended upon a few senatorial districts.—The Republicans must elect eight senators, in order to control the Legislature. We find the following interesting facts in the New York Post:

"The real practical contest is in a few counties forming a belt across the State from east to west and including Springfield. In this belt is the whig and American vote, and success will probably follow the party which secures that. It is highly probable that it will be given to Mr. Lincoln, or enough of it to put the result beyond a question. Looking at the state legislature, the republicans expect to carry the districts which they carried two years ago, and they want but six or seven more, and to secure these is really the great point, so far as the contest for senator is concerned. It is conceded that in these doubtful districts the republican meetings are larger than those of Mr Douglas. There is a strong feeling too for Mr. Lincoln as an old friend and an old whig, and this operates to draw to his side the class of voters which has the balance of power. Little account can be made of the Buchanan vote, as it is too small to be a very disturbing cause."

The Union Movement in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the Union meeting there, on Monday night, was one of the most enthusiastic political meetings ever assembled in that city, and alluding to the nominations, it thinks such general satisfaction was never before manifested regarding the nominations of any party. It adds: "The movement of the People reminds us of a wide-spread prairie fire. It is sweeping and destroying every opposing element; prostrating and annihilating all the old rotten machinery of Democratic wire-pulling, and preparing the political soil for the vigorous growth of correct principles.—The enthusiasm that is blazing on every street, in the counting rooms, work-shops, behind the counters, on Change, and in the domestic circle, is cheering to the friends of reform, and indescribably disheartening to the advocates of Lecomptonism."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—The train from Philadelphia due here at three o'clock this morning, was detained till six o'clock, by running over a horse at Perrysville. The baggage car was thrown from the track, and Peter M'Girk, the baggage master, was killed. Another named Jamar was severely hurt. None of the passengers were hurt.

CHARLESTON, October 4.—The Health Officers report sixty-four deaths from yellow fever during the week, including Saturday.

DOUGLAS COMPARED TO JUDAS.

The sycophants who flatter and fawn upon the "old man" at Washington, "that thrift may follow," continue to denounce Senator Douglas in unmeasured terms, and they are encouraged in this abuse by the Administration organ-grinders. We learn from the Washington Union that at a recent meeting of the Democracy of Floyd county, Iowa, the following, among other resolutions, was adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That we look upon S. A. Douglas as A TRAITOR to the Democratic party, determined to sell the party for self-interest and aggrandizement, as ONE JUDAS sold his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver."

And this severe language is endorsed by the Union,—and of course by the Administration of which it is the recognized organ. What is the secret of this "war to the knife" against a man who, not many months ago, was the subject of most extravagant eulogy by the official organ? The answer is given by an anti Lecompton co-temporary, who tells us that it is "simply because Senator Douglas has ventured to speak the truth, in opposition to the orders of the White House. It may well be asked—are we living under a despotism? Is Mr. Buchanan the Autocrat of these United States, or is he really the Chief Magistrate elected for the single term of four years? If Judge Douglas should be regarded as "a traitor" for sustaining the doctrine which a majority of the population of Kansas have endorsed and confirmed—what language should be applied to the leaders of the National Administration who have attempted, against the wishes of the sovereigns themselves, and through the agency of bribes and bayonets, to force upon a body of *intelligent American freemen*, an obnoxious and iniquitous Constitution?—*Harrisburg Tel.*

Col. Forney's Address.

The following is the conclusion of Col Forney's address, in which he intimates pretty clearly his views of the policy of Pennsylvania in the coming contest:—

"*Last as to Pennsylvania.*—In this State the Administration has succeeded in nominating ten or twelve Lecompton Representatives. Never had the people less to do with the selection of candidates. This result was accomplished at a time when the peculiar virtues of the English bill had not made themselves as apparent as they are now.—Messrs. Ahl and Leidy have the popular permission to retire, and the most of the remaining ten will no doubt enjoy the same felicitous fate when the returns are rolled up from the people in October next.

The Washington *Union* claims a gain of 3,000 votes in Maine, but refuses to give credit to the position of the Democracy of that State against the Lecompton policy of the Administration. How many will the Democratic party lose in Pennsylvania, inasmuch as the ten gentlemen referred to have been forced upon the Administration platform, and are compelled to run notwithstanding their tardy concession against the English bill, with the whole weight of the Administration upon their shoulders? How many votes does the Washington *Union* think it will make for these Lecomptonites, and for the other Democrats who are running in Pennsylvania, by its continued attacks upon Stephen A. Douglas and the regular Democratic organization in Illinois? How much will it help the Administration by making the English bill an issue, and by continuing to denounce all who will not consent to do the same? *We have never yet had a trial of Lecomptonism in Pennsylvania.* Our last election—that which took place in October 1857—resulted in the triumph of Wm. F. Packer, who stood broadly and squarely and publicly upon the principle of Popular Sovereignty, which principle he afterward manfully reiterated in his inaugural address. But this is the first election in which the distinctive policy of the Administration has come in issue in our State. Not only the peculiar policy of the Administration in this respect will be involved in the result, but the new idea, lately enunciated, that the President is the principle and that the Administration is the party; that all creeds and all platforms have passed away, and that the Cabinet and the powers that be shall make our creeds and reconstruct our platforms. *All this will be the issue.* In the days of General Jackson the great motto which immortalized his Administration was "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." This motto has now been changed into "The President: he must and shall be sustained." Pennsylvania in October next will be called upon to decide whether she will prefer to sustain the doctrines which have made the country prosperous, or to desert these doctrines for the purpose of sustaining the President.

LEAD VS. GOLD MINING.—Judging from the accounts which reach us of the success of the lead miners in Wisconsin and Iowa, the diggings promise better than the gold placers of California. In the neighborhood of Fairplay, Wis., two young men recently struck a lode from which, at the latest advices, they were taking an average of 30,000 pounds of mineral per day.—Within a very short time they have raised 3,000,000 pounds. Other lodes have been struck in the vicinity which promise a handsome yield. The Obushon Range mines in Grant County, Wis., are said to contain vast deposits of mineral, large quantities of which are being daily raised. There is an equally promising show near Guttenberg, Clayton Co., Iowa, on the opposite side of the Mississippi and also at Fountain Hill, above Eagle Point. Mining is being prosecuted in the bluffs around Dubuque with very encouraging results. The *Express* says that rich lodes are being struck daily. —*Chicago Trib.*

SUNKEN TREASURES.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* has a letter from Havana, Cuba, wherein the writer says:

"There are five Spanish men-of-war sunk just at the mouth of the harbor. Two of them have been there ever since the British force achieved the conquest of this Island. I learn from reliable authority that an American engineer has made an offer of twenty-seven thousand dollars for the five ships and their contents to the authorities of the Island. The speculation is doubtless a safe one."

☞Fourteen tribes of Indians, it is stated, have declared war against Texas.

BOSTON, Oct. 4—The paper mill of Thomas Rice, at Newton, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $15,000 which was covered by insurance.

John M. Read and Protection.

At a meeting held September 28, 1858, of the Committee of Correspondence, appointed under the resolutions of a meeting, on the 15th of June last, of the friends of Protection to Domestic Industry, irrespective of party, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, anonymous circulars have been sent to various parts of the State, assuming the guise of friendship to the great measure of Protection, and asserting that the HON. JOHN M. READ, now candidate for Judgeship of the Supreme Court, had in the year 1823, in the Legislature of the State, voted against Protection—that he had in the month of July, 1846, signed a letter to Mr. DALLAS, congratulating him on his casting vote in favor of the tariff of that year—and generally, that he had been, and still continues to be, adverse to the Protection of American Labor:

And whereas, the opinions of Mr. READ, in favor of free trade, thirty five years since, were held by him then, in common with DANIEL WEBSTER, and thousands of others, many of whom have since been distinguished for their advocacy of protective measures—experience having taught them, as it has taught him, the destructive effects of the free trade policy:

And whereas, the assertion in relation to the letter addressed to Mr. DALLAS, is utterly untrue—its falsehood having been clearly exposed in an editorial of the North American, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Therefore resolved, that we hold JOHN M. READ to be a decided and earnest friend to PROTECTION TO HOME LABOR, and as such entitled to claim the votes of those of his fellow-citizens who advocate that policy: and that we therefore cordially recommend him to the support of all who desire a revision of the tariff.

HENRY C. CAREY,
JAMES MILLIKEN,
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
G. N. ECKERT,
JOHN W O'NEILL,
WILLIAM ELDER,
THOMAS BALCH,
Committee.

From the North American, Sept. 28, 1858.

JOHN M. READ.

On the 14th of July last, John M. Read, of the city of Philadelphia, was unanimously nominated by the People's Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. The convention passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the government should be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and in laying them such discriminating protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry;" which resolution was approved by Mr. Read in his letter accepting the nomination.

Some weeks ago we received a letter from a friend in the interior, stating that it was asserted that Mr. Read had signed a letter to Mr. Dallas, congratulating him for having voted for the tariff of 1846. Since then the same assertion has been made in an editorial of the Lancaster Intelligencer, of the 21st inst., and in other papers, and we have been informed that secret circulars, conveying the same information, have been sent privately to the leading iron masters in the State.

The files of the Pennsylvanian have been searched, and the following appear to be the facts: On Tuesday, the 28th July 1849, Mr. Dallas, as Vice-President, gave his casting vote in favor of the tariff of that year. On Wednesday, the 29th, a letter was written by Athanasius Ford, signed by him and a number of democratic citizens, to Mr. Dallas, approving his vote of the preceding day; to which Mr. Dallas replied, in a letter dated (Saturday) August 1st; which correspondence was published in the Pennsylvanian of Wednesday, August 5th. Amongst the signatures to the letter of the 26th of July, the name of John M. Read does not appear, but there is the name of John F. Read, a respectable democratic citizen, who then resided in Chester Street, in North Mulberry Ward, but who now resides at No. 240 Madison Street, and who approved the conduct of Mr. Dallas in giving his casting vote for the tariff of '46.

In addition to these facts, we are authorized by Mr. John M. Read to say that he was not in the city of Philadelphia when the letter of the 29th, of July, and the answer of Mr. Dallas on the 1st of August, were written, and that he never saw the original of the letter of the 29th of July, nor did he ever sign it, nor authorize anybody to sign it for him.

Mr. Carey furnishes us with the following:—

"I have examined the Pennsylvanian of Wednesday, 5th August, 1846, and attached to the letter of 29th July, to Mr. Dallas, signed by Athanasius Ford and others, I find the name of John F. Read, but not the name of John M. Read.

HENRY C. CAREY."

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Marshal Rynders has returned from New Bedford with Macomber, the mate, and four of the crew of the brig Haidee, which recently landed nine hundred slaves near Cardenas. The Haidee was the vessel lately scuttled off Montauk, the Portuguese crew landed at that point and proceeded to New London. The Haidee belonged to this port; Macomber belongs to New Bedford.

The Bank Statement issued to day shows the following results: Decrease in loans, $459,000; decrease in specie, $92,000; increase in circulation $11,000; increase in deposits, $214,720.

Who Originated the Atlantic Cable.

St. Louis Sept. 29.—Tel. P. Shaffner occupies nearly a column in the morning papers, to prove that he gave Cyrus W. Field the first idea of the Atlantic Telegraph.—Shaffner reviews his connection with various telegraphic enterprises for the past ten years, and particularly refers to his connection with the New Foundland line, to substantiate his claim of being the originator. The article is written in Shaffner's usual style, and concludes by expressing a doubt as to the practibility of successfully working the cable.

☞The Potatoe Rot is widely prevalent in Mahoning county, Ohio. Many fields have been wholly destroyed.

BEAVER ARGUS

E. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1858.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE.
JOHN M. READ, Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
WM. E. FRAZER, Fayette.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
Hon. WILLIAM STEWART, Mercer

ASSEMBLY.
JOSEPH H. WILSON, Beaver.
JAMES D. BRYSON, Lawrence.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM SHRODES, Moon.

AUDITOR.
JAMES MORRISON, Frankfort.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
HENRY GOEHRING, New Sewickly

TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY.
JNO. B. YOUNG, Beaver, 4 y'rs.
DAVID S. MARQUIS, Freedom, 4 y'rs.
DAVID RAMSEY, Beaver, 1 year.

The Returns—Head Quarters.

We hope our friends in the several Districts will make arrangements for sending in the returns on the night or morning succeeding the election. The Head-Quarters of our friends will be at the 'Gormly House,' west end of town.

☞The proceedings of a public meeting held at Industry, came to hand as we were going to press. They will appear next week.

PREMIUM LIST.—The award of Premiums at the late Fair, will be published next week.

Our Nominees.

The ticket presented to the Republican voters of Beaver County, is eminently worthy of their support. Glance the eye from Supreme Judge to Trustees of Academy, and it will be seen, and must be confessed, that it is made up of the very best of material. Separate it—take up the candidates one by one—weigh their claims—examine their merits—scrutinize their past conduct—and then tell us whether they are not fully up to the Jeffersonian Standard; whether they are not honest, high minded, capable and trust-worthy men, and in every respect, entitled to our active, cordial and undivided support. Let us then stand by the Ticket—deserting not an individual connected with it—and show by our votes on Tuesday, that we know how to appreciate candidates possessing ample qualifications, and sterling private worth.

Increase of Representation.

We hope our friends in the different Districts have meditated upon the hint we threw out last week in relation to our present delegate system, and have taken the necessary steps to bring out their entire vote, and thus secure for themselves an increased representation in the next County Convention. Bear in mind, that 60 Republicon votes will secure 3 delegates; 100 will secure 4. Fallston, in the late Convention had but two votes; in 1856 she polled 67 votes, last year but 43; how easily, then, she can make for herself another delegate. Freedom borough, in '56 polled 52 votes; eight more will entitle her to three delegates. Frankfort, in '56, polled 98 votes—only two more votes necessary to give her four delegates, and place her side by side with the largest Districts. Hopewell, in '56, polled 93 votes—only seven more wanting to give her a full representation in Convention. Chippewa and Brighton townships, in '56, each polled 80 odd votes; can they not, with a little extra exertion, run up to 100 each; and thus present themselves with four delegates? Raccoon and Ohio townships, in '56 polled over 100 votes each. What is there to prevent them from doing so this fall, and then laying claim to four delegates? Let every District look at this matter in the proper light, and then go to work with unabated zeal, and attain the desired end.

Base Deception.

A letter is now going the rounds of the Democratic press, purporting to have been written by our candidate for Supreme Judge, and congratulating Mr. Dallas upon his casting vote against the Tariff of 1842. Our neighbor of the Star, with a grand flourish of large letters, last week served it up to his readers. We direct his attention to another column where he will find a complete refutation of this slander. We trust he will have no hesitation in setting Mr. Read right before his readers.

THE STATE FAIR, at Pittsburgh, last week, was highly successful, both in display and in the attendance of people. The Gazette says the display was the finest ever made in the State, and the Journal estimates the crowd at about Twenty Acres! As soon as the Premium list is published, we shall endeavor to ascertain how Beaver county has fared.

RETURNED.—Mr. Hart Darragh, who has been in California for many years, returned to this place last week. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and purposes settling down in our midst, and leaving Old Beaver no more.

☞I. N. Atkins has just received that large and well selected stock of Over Coats, together with a new supply of everything in his line.

FREEMEN OF BEAVER COUNTY.

Remember Tuesday Next.

Wet or dry, rain or shine, we entreat our political friends, to make their way to the Polls on Tuesday next, and use every effort in their power to induce their neighbors to do likewise. The contest is a highly important one. This is the first opportunity that the people of Pennsylvania have had of giving expression to their views in relation to the broken promises, and high-handed attempts of the President of the United States to enslave Kansas, and force upon her people a distasteful and infamous Constitution.

We entertain no doubt that the old Keystone will administer a scathing rebuke to her recreant son. Let Beaver County contribute her part, in raising aloft her voice, and in clear and thunder tones, proclaiming her indignation. We have everything to encourage us to a bold, active and determined fight. Our friends in the East are no longer divided. They are engaged in battling with the common enemy, with a zeal and an energy, that must culminate in VICTORY, if we of the West but second their efforts, and prove faithful to ourselves and to the cause we represent.

We appeal to our friends to *Awake*, AROUSE, and acquit themselves like freemen. With a little extra exertion, we can roll up a majority that will be cheering to us, galling to our opponents, and assist in swelling the aggregate vote in the State.

Democracy Becoming Desperate.

Our Democratic friends are getting desperate. They are now *moving might* and main to secure the election of their candidate for Commissioner. The editor of the Star, and the leaders of the party, seem to have given the go-by to the rest of the ticket, and are devoting the powers of their minds and the contents of their purses, and will doubtless not scruple to trade off any of their candidates, providing they can make votes for Mr. Kennedy.

"Now in the name of all the gods at once.
Upon what meat has this our Cæsar fed, that
he is grown so great?"

What has Mr. K. done to merit this exclusive honor at the hands of the Democracy? Has he ever given his time, his attention, his money, to the support of the party to which he professes to belong? Unless common report belies him very much, it has been very hard of late years to determine exactly where he stood—heming and hawing, halting and doubting—sometimes a Democrat, sometimes a Whig, sometimes a Republican—sometimes voting one way, and sometimes voting another. What think *you*, Messrs. Cooper, Minis, Potter, Whisler, Covert and Mellon—you that have been life-long Democrats, and laboring, and tugging and sweating for the success of your party—of the idea of taking back seats, having your noses snubbed, and your votes cut down, in order that your colleague, a timid and vascillating politician, may be placed in an advanced position?

Those Pledges.

Then let Mr. Shrodes, if he would avoid defeat, show his hand as Mr. Kennedy has done.—*Star.*

And pray, how has Mr. Kennedy shown his hand? Our neighbor has put down some things, which he denominates pledges, but which can in no wise have binding force upon Mr. Kennedy. If he was really desirous of making *bona fide* pledges to the people of Beaver County, why did he not bring them out over his *own signature?* Why does he keep himself behind the screen, and thrust forward the editor of the Star as a 'cat's-paw?' Suppose he was to be elected, and was called upon to fulfill these so-called 'pledges,' would not his reply be somewhat as follows: 'Pledges! what pledges? I gave none; you can produce nothing over *my* name, that looks like one. My friend, the editor of the Star, produced some things which he called pledges; but they are not binding upon me. He only did it for 'bunkum,' and for the purpose of inveigling verdant Republicans into my support.'

In order, however, to gratify our neighbor, and show him that Mr. Shrodes is not afraid to show his hand, we would remark that Mr. S. authorizes us to say, that if he is elected, he will make every effort in his power, to shorten the sessions of the Board, and dispose of the business of the office as speedily as it can possibly be done, without detriment to the public interest. If that business can be transacted within one hundred days per year, he has no hesitation in avowing his readiness and willingness to perform his part in doing it within that period of time.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Theophilus Fenn, Esq. has disposed of his interest in the Lancaster Times. Mr. F. has grown gray in editorial labor. He has performed yeoman service for the party to which he has belonged. He can well afford to rest upon his laurels. We wish him a cloudless future. He is succeeded by Thos. E. Cochran, Esq. late of York, also a veteran and distinguished editor, and two years ago our candidate for Canal Commissioner. We know he will deserve and command a large measure of pecuniary and political success.

☞The cork tree is being extensively cultivated in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Ten thousand cans of the acorns have been ordered for planting.

Dodging Responsibility.

The people have become heartily tired of the abuse of the powers vested in their officers, as guardians of the trusts confided to their keeping, by the erection of a county penitentiary, at an enormous expense, (which has as yet only served as an inducement to crime by the easy means of escape from within its walls;) and the drain upon the pockets of the taxpayers by the consuming of unnecessary time in transacting the public business, speaks in trumpet tones of the necessity for reform. And we know of no one who will more honestly endeavor to grant the release from this onerous burden than the present Democratic candidate for Commissioner, Samuel Kennedy.—*Star.*

One would infer from the above that the Democratic party was as guiltless as a lamb in the alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the county. We have no disposition to excuse our party friends, where they have been guilty of conduct unbecoming their positions; neither have we a disposition to let the Democracy off with less than their just share of the responsibility. Now, we want to know of the editor of the Star, whether Mr. Phillip Cooper, the *Democratic* Commissioner, did not, as Foreman of the Grand Jury, in 1854, *recommend* the erection of *this very same* 'Penitentiary?' We want to know whether Mr. Cooper has not, in part, superintended the building of this Penitentiary? We want to know if Mr. Cooper, as President of the Board of Commissioners, for the last year, is not justly chargeable with the "consumption of unnecessary time"—from the fact, that, on account of the disagreements of the other Commissioners, it almost invariably devolved upon him to fix the different meetings of the Board? We want to know if Mr. Cooper has not declared upon repeated occasions, that he never expected to fill another County office, therefore he intended to make as much money out of his present one as he could? Mr. Cooper is the very embodiment of Democracy; he was elected by Democratic votes; he stands high in the regards of that party; has never been read out of its ranks; nor have his acts been assailed or repudiated. Therefore, as its *agent* and *representative*, we charge that the Democratic party is justly accountable, and must and will be held responsible for his official conduct.

But, the Star says Mr. Kennedy is just the man to succeed Mr. Cooper, and reform existing abuses, created in part by him. In its view, this Mr. K. must be a perfect Boanerges—a regular 'horse of a fellow.' Mr. Cooper is a sharp, shrewd, close man; is about as stubborn as twenty mules, and will fight the smallest matter almost to the death before he is willing to give in. Mr. Kennedy, on the other hand, we are told, is affable in disposition; good at shaking hands; much given to small talk; disposed to play non-committal, and steer between wind and water; is exceedingly timid; and would be easily operated upon and influenced by any outside pressure that might be made upon him. Truly, an individual possessing these peculiarities, would play smash' in reforming alleged abuses! If Mr. Cooper has been derelict, what could Mr. Kennedy hope to accomplish? Echo answers—What?

On the Wrong Scent.

Our neighbor for a week or two past has been engaged in the delectable business of smelling up abuses about the Court House. He jogs along as coolly, and talks as glibly, as though the skirts of his party were perfectly clean. He appears to be wholly oblivious of the fact, that, until within a few years past, his party friends were the managers of the affairs of the county. Have a care, neighbor, that you do not get upon the wrong scent, plunge yourself into deep water, and furnish your opponents with a two-edged sword, that might possibly lacerate your fingers slightly.

Elsewhere we have shown that the Democratic party, through its agent and representative, is fairly chargeable with a large part of the responsibility of the erection of the new Jail—for any defects in its construction—and for the consumption of unnecessary time in the Commissioner's office. We now go a step farther, and insist that the Democratic party of Beaver County, through its agents, a DEMOCRATIC BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, has been instrumental in fastening upon the tax-payers of the County, a Railroad Debt of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, *with interest!* If any one doubts this statement, let him take the trouble to examine the Bonds, and he will find appended to them the names of JAMES A. SHOLES, MOSES WELSH, (not *our* Moses,) and JAS C. RITCHIE, as Commissioners, and HUGH B. ANDERSON, as Clerk—Democrats then, Democrats now, every one of them, and 'dyed-in-the-wool,' at that. We say nothing now of the propriety or impropriety of that subscription. We are free to confess that we had a hand in urging it ourselves; although our arguments, and those of our political friends, would hardly weigh a feather with a Board politically constituted as that one was. But, we give it as our solemn conviction, that had it not been for the pleas that were put forth, and the perseverance manifested by *prominent* and *influential* Democrats in this place, and in other portions of the county, the subscription *never* NEVER would have been made.

Whenever, therefore, the editors of the Star, and their Democratic friends, feel disposed to howl over the waste of a little time in the Commissioner's office, we hope they will not forget to put this little *Hundred Thousand Dollar* item in their pipes and smoke and inwardly digest it.

"Stand Up to the Rack."

We learn that Democrats in several portions of the County, in order to gain Republican support for their candidate for Commissioner, represent that gentleman as being an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and opposed to the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan. We hope our friends, wherever or wherever this plea is made, will proceed to take the starch out of it, by rubbing under the noses of Mr. Kennedy's friends, the following resolution adopted by the Convention that placed him in nomination:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Beaver County have undiminished confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of James Buchanan; that the general policy of his Administration *meets our hearty approval;* and that his successful efforts in repressing the aggressions of lawless adventurers upon the rights of neighboring States, and in vindicating the honor of our national flag, and enforcing the recognition by foreign powers of its inviolability upon the high seas, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the American people.

Has Mr. Kennedy ever publicly repudiated the sentiment of that resolution? If not, then, as an honorable man, he must be held as "*giving a hearty approval*" to all the measures of President Buchanan.

RESPITED.—Lutz, who was to have been hung on Friday last, in Pittsburgh, for the murder of O'Leary, has been respited by Gov. Packer. His friends have strong hopes of securing for him a pardon from the same source.

☞If the reader desires to obtain bargains, he can be accommodated at Hurst's, in Bridgewater. His stock of plain and fancy goods is immense, and will be sold at prices to suit everybody.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Board of Managers of the Beaver Co. Ag'l Society met at the Court House in Beaver, Saturday Oct. 2. 1858.

Richey Eakin, Pres. being absent, H. Anderson was chosen Pres. pro. tem.

Members present, Messrs. Anderson, Darragh, Caughey, Dickson, Wilson, Reed (Thos.) Hice, Potter, Hawkins, Cunningham & Barclay.

The award of Premiums was examined by the Board, and after the proper corrections was, on motion, ordered to be published.

Resolved, That the Treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the Premiums for trotting on the 2d & 3d days of the Fair, also the expenses of the Band $50.

Warrants were granted to the following persons for services &c. at the last Fair.

Ason White	Hauling	$4,50
Jonathan Kelly	do water	2,50
Wm. Richards	Omnibus hire	2,00
John Cotter	Labor	5,50
Mr. Smith	Blacksmithing	1,50
B. Bradley	Labor	,60
J. H. Ponds	Gate Keeper	2,50
Geo. Geyer	Carpenter	3,00
Jas. Darragh	Expenses repairing grounds	15,87
Jas. Allison	Bill	,25
Dan'l Barnes	Work & Police	7,75
John Given	Hay	2,94
John Karcher	Baker's bill	5,61
John Stiles,	Bill	7,70
Amos Ansley	Hauling Pine	6,00
M. & J. Weyand	Printing	17,00
A. C. Hawkins	do at Pitts.	28,00
N. C. Barclay	do	24,00
Wilson & Henry	Bill	21,38
Wm. K. Boden	Ass't. Treasurer	6,00
John Brown	Gate Keeper	2,50
John Gibson	do do	3,75
A. Lawbright	do do	2,50
C. B. Hurst	Bill	,90
Sampson Kerr	Boarding Band	22,50
Abner Gwin	Hauling water	3,00
Mrs. Tibbs		,50
Geo. H. Chaffie	Keeping Boarding tent	9,15
Henry Volhart	Labor	5,00
Eli Reed	Watching grounds 1 year & labor	33,50
Henry Edwards	Police	4,25
David Torrence	Hauling water	2,00
Wm. Thompson	Police	3,00
Dan'l Reisinger	Bill of Lumber &c.	52,50
Wm. Beacon	Gate Keeper	3,75
Joshua Sheldrake	do do	3,75
Saml Purvis	do do	3,75
Charles French	Hauling water	9,00
McCreary & Anderson	Bill	,50
Charles Given	To pay Police	81,50
J. Barclay & Son	Bill	19,14
Sharp Hemphill	Rent	10,00
Sharp Hemphill	Interest	60,00
P. B. Critchmore	Interest	24,00
Geo. Wilson	Labor	3,00
P. Chaffie	do	3,00
J. H. Dungan	Collector of Taxes	1,40
		$482,88

Resolved, That the Treasurer is hereby instructed to pay no premiums until after the next meeting of the Board, (Friday Oct. 29, 1858.)

Adjourned to meet Friday, Oct. 29, '58, at 10 A. M.

H. ANDERSON, Pres. pro tem.
WM. BARCLAY, Sec'y.

BEST BUSINESS WRITING OF 1858.—During the past two weeks, at the Ohio State Fair, at Sandusky, at Wheeling, Va., at Greensburgh, Washington, Mercer, Beaver, Pa., at the first Writers of the West exhibited their best specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

The Iron City College, which has drawn all the Premiums in Pittsburgh, and in Eastern and Western Cities, over all competors, for best Pen and Ink Writing, again adds new laurels to her fame by excelling all in best specimens of Penmanship.—*Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, Sept. 27.*

Sad Disaster.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., September 29.—The steamer Harwick struck the railroad bridge as she was coming through last night at 8 o'clock. She struck near the island. Two deck hands were lost. Shortly after a raft struck at the same place, and three lives were lost.

LADIES WANTED IN AUSTRALIA.—The latest intelligence from Victoria contains a statistical return of no little interest to ladies. By the last return of the register general of the colony we perceive that the numerical preponderance of men over women amounted to the astounding sum of 134,000 in a population of 470,000. In other words, there were only about 168,000 women to 302,000 men.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—The cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad ran off the track near Huntsville on Saturday. Several persons were wounded, but none fatally.

WHITE WHEAT AND RED.—The Virginia Herald says: "We made enquiry of a practical farmer as to his experience, so far as attacks were made on the two kinds of wheat from marauding insects generally, as well as from blight, rust, &c. He informs us, that in every case, as far as he has observed, the white wheat has suffered to a far greater extent than the red. That he has both kinds of wheat growing side by side, and whilst the white has suffered severely from rust, the red has been but slightly injured. That as relates to joint worm, chinch bug, &c., he has observed a fondness for the white over the red, which he attributes to the more tender quality of he stalk of the former.

☞The *Catholic Herald and Visitor* denies the truth of the statement, to the effect that 504 Austrian priests had memorialized the Archbishop of Vienna in favor of the abolition of the celibacy of priests, &c., and asserts that the whole affair is a "weak invention of the enemy," manufactured at this side of the Atlantic, without a foundation in any European journal.

☞Fine clothing carefully made. New style piece goods for custom work. Shirts, under wear, gloves, hosiery, cravats, ties, collars, &c., for men and boys, at low rates, may be had at Carnaghan's, Federal St., Alle. City.

☞"Dyspepsia, Headache and Indigestion, by which all persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Boerhave's Holland Bitters one hour before each meal."

☞There is a town in Michigan where the Church bell is rung every day at 12 o'clock, for the people to take their quinine, as they have the ague all around.

MARRIED—On the 28th ult., by Wm. Shrides, Esq., Mr. PHILLIP LANDIS to Miss ELVIRA CRAIG, all of Moon township, Beaver County.

DIED—On the 28th ult., Mrs HANNAH DUNLAP, wife of Thomas Dunlap of Chippewa township, Beaver County.

On the 7th ult., SARAH ELEANOR, daughter of Reuben and Sarah A. Watt, of South Beaver township, in the 7th year of her age.

And must we say farewell,
Our brightest hopes have fled;
Sarah Ellen, to think we are compelled
To lay thee with the dead.

And as we lay thee down
Within the grave to rest,
We know thy happy spirit's gone
Up to thy Saviour's breast.

MARGARET ANN.

Beaver Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILSON & HENRY.]

FLOUR—Hundred weight,	3.00
WHEAT—Bushel,	1.00
CORN—Bushel,	.50
RYE—Bushel,	.50
OATS—Bushel,	.40
POTATOES—Neshannocks, 50; Reds,	.40
BUTTER—Lb,	.16
EGGS—Dozen,	.8
BACON—Shoulders, 8; Sides, 9; Hams, 10.	

Prices of Flour and Grain.

The following statement from the Philadelphia North American, will show the prices of Flour and Grain, at the several places named, at the latest dates—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Philadelphia,	$5 37	128	92	44
New York,	5 75	135	98	45
Boston,	5 75	110	100	47
Baltimore,	5 50	130	93	40
Richmond,	6 00	135	90	40
Georgetown,	6 00	135	90	40
Alexandria,	6 00	135	90	40
Buffalo,	5 00	120	75	40
Cleveland,	5 00	100	75	45
Cincinnati,	4 75	100	75	45
Louisville,	4 75	100	65	50
New Orleans,	5 00	100	65	55
Pittsburgh,	5 00	100	65	50
Rochester,	5 00	100	65	45
Albany,	5 00	100	75	45

A Bushel Reduced to Pounds.

Wheat,	60 lbs	Onions,	57 lbs
Corn (shelled)	56 "	Beans,	60 "
Corn (cob)	70 "	Bran,	20 "
Rye,	56 "	Clover Seed,	60 "
Oats,	32 "	Timothy Seed,	42 "
Barley,	48 "	Flax Seed,	56 "
Buckwheat,	52 "	Hemp Seed,	42 "
Potatoes,	60 "	Dried Peaches,	30 "

Valuable Town Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot in the borough of Beaver, *Beaver co. Pa.* The house is 70 feet in front, 28 feet back, with two wings attached, each containing a Kitchen, and Dining rooms. The house has 14 comfortable rooms, nearly all of which are papered, besides a Store Room, finished with counter and shelves, 22 feet front, by 35 feet back; a good large stable, ware-house, smoke-house, ice-house and oven, lately occupied as a bakery by Mr. John Light, dec'd. There is also an ice house, and a good cistern in the yard, with a pump, and two good cellars under the house. Any person wishing to purchase may rest assured that the property is so located as to make a desirable stand for a Tavern and a Store. I will also sell two Town Lots, pleasantly situated in the town of *Beaver*.

For particulars call with the subscriber, on the premises. J. C. WILSON.

N. B. All persons indebted on the books of Wilson & McGaffick, and J. C. Wilson, or by note, will call immediately and settle, otherwise they will be left for collection without respect of persons. WILSON & McGAFFICK.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County—

Commonwealth of Penn'a, use of Cha's Trimbers & Catharine his wife, vs. Thos. G. Schick & James Irons. } Ven. Ex. No. 51, June T. 1858.

And now to wit, Sept. 18, 1858, on petition of Sheriff, the Court appoint D. L. Imbrie, Esq. Auditor to make distribution, &c. and report the same to the Court at next term.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss. A true extract from the record. Attest, M. S. QUAY, Pro.

☞The Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in Beaver, on Thursday the 14th inst., at 1 P M, when all persons can attend if they see proper.

Oct. 1, 1858. D. L. IMBRIE, Auditor.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county:

Commonwealth of Penn's use of Cha's Trumbers & Catherine his wife vs. George M'Elheny & James Tilton, } Ven. Ex. No. 60. June T. 1858.

And now to wit, Sept. 1858, on petition of Sheriff, the Court appoint D. L. Imbrie, Esq., Auditor to make distribution of the proceeds of sale on this writ, and report the same to the Court at next term.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss. A true extract from the record. Attest, M. S. QUAY, Pro.

☞The Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office in Beaver, on Friday the 15th inst, at 1 P. M., when all interested can attend if they see proper.

D. L. IMBRIE, Auditor.

October, 6th 1858.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphan's Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. In the matter of the supplemental account of Joseph R. Martin, Administrator of the estate of James W. Baker, deceased. And now to wit, September 16th 1858, on motion of John Cuthbertson, Esq., Attorney of said Administrator, in open Court, the Court appoint Wm. Morlan, Esq., an Auditor to marshal the assets of said estate, and distribute the same amongst the creditors entitled thereto, after final confirmation by the Court.

A true extract. Attest:

A. G. McCREARY, Cl'k.

☞Persons interested will please to take notice that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in New Brighton, on Monday, October 25th, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. WM. S MORLAN, Aud'r.

New Brighton, Oct. 4. '58.

She p Lost

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, in Patterson township, on the 23d of Sept., THREE SPANISH EWES, and one common Ewe. The three former are all marked J. C. on the left side. Any information concerning them, left at this Office, or with Judge Carothers, will be thankfully received, and liberally rewarded. JOHN CAIN.

Oct. 6. 1858.

Monthly Statement
Of the Bank of Beaver County:

NEW BRIGHTON, SEPT. 1, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted,	$44,684 66
Furniture and Office Fixtures,	1,631 53
Bonus to Commonwealth,	1,500 00
Current Expenses,	456 11
Due from Banks and Bankers,	4,548 55
Notes of other Banks,	1,665 50
Coin in vault,	21,909 62
Total,	$76,295 97

LIABILITIES.

Stock paid in,	$37 625 00
Notes in Circulation,	24,260 00
Contingent Fund,	997 25
Exchange and Discount,	1,091 87
Deposits,	12,321 85
Total,	$76,295 97

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.—Before me came Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank of Beaver County, who being duly affirmed according to law, deposeth, that the above statement is correct and true according to the best of his knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 1st day of Sept. 1858. JOHN CUTHBERTSON, Notary Public.

NEW FALL GOODS!
BURCHFIELD & CO.

(Successors to Murphy and Burchfield,)

North-East cor Fourth and Market Sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

INVITE the citizens of Beaver county to call and examine their large stock of new goods, consisting in part of—

Very rich Dress Silks, plain, black and figured, very rich dress silks, plaid, striped and brocade; very rich silk robes, black and col'd; very rich all wool Mous de Laine, very rich robe mous de laine, very rich cotton and wool mous de laine, French Merinos and Coburgs, the largest stock in the city, and better Goods for the price, than can be found in any other house west of the mountains, having been bo't at auction in large quantities at low rates, and will be re-sold at a very small advance on Eastern cost.

SHAWLS and CLOAKS,

of entirely new designs, such as the Talma Shawl, and many other novelties in shawls and cloaks. We have never been able to offer so large and varied a stock of all kinds of Shawls and Cloaks.

NEEDLE WORK.

Collars, sets and sleeves, flouncings, edgings, insertings, &c, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

Shawls, crape veils, collars, gloves, and every other article in the line of mourning goods.

Domestic and Staple Goods.

Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, Prints, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths, and every other article kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28.

In the Orphan's Court in and for the County of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges thereof—

IN the matter of the petition of Joseph R. Martin, Adm'r of the estate of Christopher C. Wolcott, late of Steubenville, Jefferson co., O., dec'd, for leave to sell real estate for the payment of debts. And now to wit, Sept. 16, 1858. To the widow and heirs, and all others interested: We command you and every and all of you, that laying aside all business and excuses, you be and appear in your proper persons before our Judges of said Court, at an Orphan's Court to be held at Beaver, in and for said county, on Wednesday the 3d day of Nov. 1858, at an adjourned Court thereof, to show cause against said petition, and to do further and receive what our said Court shall have considered in the premises.

Hereof fail not at your peril, and the penalty that may ensue. Witness the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President of our said Court, at Beaver, this 16th day of September, 1858.

A. G. M'CREARY, Cl'k O. C.

(Star please copy.)

LOST.

BETWEEN the residence of Sam'l Moore, in Rochester, Pa., and the Catholic Church at the top of Beaver hill, on Friday last, the 24th inst., a white Mosaic Breast-pin, (ladies,) set in gold. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving the same at the Argus Office, or at John Stiles' Grocery, in Rochester.

Sept. 28, '58. Miss HATTIE MOORE.

DRY GOODS,
now opening at
G. HANSON LOVE'S,
NO. 74 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, having just completed his first purchase for the Fall trade, it affords as great pleasure to be able to announce to our numerous friends, customers, and the public generally, that we have never been able to offer so large and attractive stock of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS,
NEEDLE WORK,
DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.

Our stock contains all the novelties and desirable goods of the season; and as many of our Goods have been bought from the importers, manufacturers, and at the large auctions for CASH, we are enabled to sell them as cheap as they can be bought in many of the Eastern Wholesale Houses.

Please call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

New Goods Received Daily!

G. HANSON LOVE,

Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers, sign Original Bee Hive," No 74 Pittsburgh, Pa. (sep20)

THOMAS J. FFERSON PHILLIS,

BOOT & SHOE Manufacturer, Third street, Beaver, Sign of the White Boot, (two doors West of H. Anderson's Store,) is prepared to manufacture anything in his line of business, of the best materials,—workmanship warranted.

☞Give him a call. (jan27)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞Brentlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparella and Dandelion, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. For sale by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver; F. Boeking, Wheeling, Va., Gen'l Agent.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College,

PITTSBURGH, PA. - - CHARTERED 1855.

200 **Students attending June, 1858.**

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HENDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Professors of Penmanship.

Single & Double Entry Book-keeping,

As used in every department of business.

Commercial Arithmetic—Rapid Business Writing—Detecting Counterfeit Money—Mercantile Correspondence—Commercial Law,

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburgh for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for full Commercial Course, $85.00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2 50 per week—Stationery, $6.00—Entire cost, $60.00 to $70.

☞Minister's sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—enclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIFTY VALUABLE FARMS
FOR SALE.

FIFTY valuable farms for sale lying in Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence Counties Pa.

Eighteen situated in Allegheny, as follows—one in Ohio Township near Sewickly creek, eight in Indiana Township and nine in Franklin Township—all within eight and twelve miles of Allegheny City.

Twenty situated in Beaver County, as follows: one in Pulaski Township, four in North Sewickly Township, one in New Sewickley Township, and two in Marion, all of which are within four and six miles of New Brighton.—Six lying contiguous in New Sewickly Township, near the large "Knob,"—distance from Pittsburg 22 miles. Six in one body, situated in Economy Township, containing 1200 acres,—distance from Economy Village 8 miles.

These lands are very desirable, owing to their being level and well calculated for grazing.

Seven situated in Butler County, as follows: four in Lancaster Township, one in Worth Tp., and two in Muddy Creek Township—distance from Harmony 2 to 8 miles. These farms contain from 100 to 200 acres; each one, well watered and timbered.

Five situated in Lawrence County, Perry Township, on the waters of camp run, near Caleb Pyle's mills.

Some of the above lands have extensive coal beds lying under them, and are well improved, buildings, orchards, etc. etc.

The prices of these lands vary from twenty to fifty dollars per acre according to location and quality.

The subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the above lands, is now prepared to sell in lots to suit purchasers. Long credits will be given if desired with interest. Title unexceptionable.

As a'so he will sell a valuable mill property, situate in Pine Creek, and other valuable property, town lots &c.

☞Further particulars and Drafts of the lands, may be seen by applying to

BENJAMIN RUSH BRADFORD,
Real Estate Agt.

New Brighton, Sept. 8, 1858. 3m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber, living in South Beaver township, Beaver county, about two and a half miles south of Darlington, lost on the 9th of April, 1857, a large bundle of papers, and a pocket book, tied up together in a piece of unbleached linen. The bundle was about the size of a man's hat or cap, and consisted mostly of promissory notes, payable to the subscriber.—The suspicion is that it was carried off by a boy. The above reward will be paid for the return of the papers, or for any intelligence that will lead to their return. GEORGE SMITH.

Sept. 8, 1858.

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Beaver, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue or out cry, on the premises, on Saturday the 23d day of October, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate of John D. Davidson, late of Borough Township, in said County, dec'd, lying and being situated in said township, bounded and described as follows, viz: Lot No. 22, in Davidson's plan of lots in North Bridgewater, bounded as follows: Beginning on the west side of Public Square at the corner of Grape Alley one hundred feet to Cherry Alley, thence along said alley fifty feet to the corner of Lot No. 23, thence along the line of said lot one hundred feet to the Public Square, thence fifty feet by the same to Grape Alley, the place of beginning. On which is erected a large and comfortable frame house with kitchen attached, also a coal house, stable, cistern and a number of fruit trees, all in good repair.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of sale by the Court, the balance in two equal annual instalments, with interest from the same time.

☞For further information enquire of Jno. R. Eakin, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, Brighton township, near Beaver.

By Order of the Court.

A. G. M'CREARY, Cl'k.

Beaver, Sept. 21, '58.

A. M. MARSHALL,.....C. BERINGER.

A. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
4th Door below Diamond,

WOULD call the attention of Wholesale & Retail buyers to their very large stock of

Fall & Winter Goods

just received, and which we are enabled to sell at low prices.

Also a large stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, & WINDOW SHADES.

Sept. 20, 1858.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the Estate of W. McCallister, Esq. dec'd, late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, Pa., have been granted to the subscribers, residing in Beaver borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. ☞In the absence of the undersigned, accounts can be left with W. A. Laird, Beaver.

D. McCALLISTER,
W. McCALLISTER, Jr.,
Ex'rs.

Sept. 28, '58.

Medical Notice.

THE subscriber, Graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and recent student of the late Dr. William S. Cochran, would say to the public, that he has permanently located himself in Darlington, Beaver co., Pa., and will respond to any call in medical or surgical practice. WM. C. SHURLOCK, M.D.

Darlington, Sept 27, 1858.

GENERAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections with in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected—

I, WILLIAM W. IRWIN,

Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that a General Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday in October next;

at the several Election Districts as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house of Wm. Elliott, Esq in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the School house in the village of Scottsville in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thomson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of McGuire's district to meet at the house of John Porter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township to meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house of Wm R Beringer, in Fairview.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the house of Richey Eakin, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston to meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township to meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Samuel Cunningham, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township to meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington tp., to meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township to meet at the house of Widow Miller in said township

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house of Mark R Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickly township to meet at the house occupied by John Miller, on land of Benjamin Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Dougherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township to meet at the house of George Harizell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the school house in the borough of Rochester

The electors of the borough of Rochester to meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district to meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickly township to meet at the house of John Fenzel in said township.

The electors of Industry district to meet at the school house in Industry

The electors of Harmony township to meet at the Economy Hotel.

The electors of Economy township to meet at the house of George C Miuis in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania.

One person for member of Congress, in conjunction with Lawrence and Mercer counties.

Two persons as members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Lawrence county.

One person for Commissioner of Beaver county.

One person for Auditor of Beaver county.

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county.

Three persons for Trustees of Beaver Academy—two for four years each, and one for one year.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT every person, except Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or the United States or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector, or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840; it is enacted, that the 13th section of the Act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, viz:

That the Judges and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector, who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general special or township election, during the time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the rights of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said Inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this state, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and having resided in this State one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitans furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof, or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto, by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reason of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election; and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent an officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election; or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned, for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commwonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudently vote at any election within this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or if any person shall advise or procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the several districts aforesaid, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Beaver, on the first Friday after the second Tuesday of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to perform those things required by law

And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

Section 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth or of the House of Representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members which shall be signed by said judges, and attested by the clerks, and one of the said judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each county, at such place, in such district as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose; which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

Sec. 82. The judges of the several counties having met, as aforesaid, shall cast up the several county returns and make duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office, in said district, and of the name of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet; and the other shall be by said judges deposited in the nearest Post Office, sealed and directed as in parts two and three of the eightieth section of this act

Sec. 83. It shall also be the duty of the return judges, in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in Congress, or in the Senate, or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

The return judges of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Mercer, Beaver and Lawrence, and the return judges of the Representative District, composed of the counties of Beaver and Lawrence will meet at the Court House in New Castle according to the 81st section above cited.

Given under my hand at Beaver, the 8th day of September, 1858, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-third.

(L. S.)

W. W. IRWIN,
Sheriff's Office, Beaver, Sept. 8, 1858.

CASH PAID FOR

EGGS,

By A. S. HARVEY,
June 2, 1858. Bridgewater, Pa.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. G. M. Fitch & J. W. Sykes

Have concluded to remain permanently, and may be consulted at their Office,

No. 191 Penn Street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURG, PA

Where they may be consulted daily, (Sunday excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastrites, Female complaints, &c.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon tee fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medical remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these, they use MEDICINAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only at Pallintives, which used alone have no Curative effects, and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation, for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood, and its effects *only* in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
May 31, 1858. 191 Penn st. Pitts. Pa.

Beaver Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution opened on the first Wednesday of May, and will continue five months.

It is the intention of the Board of Trustees to extend the course of instruction in the Seminary, so as to embrace not only the branches usually taught in similar institutions, but also as full and thorough a course of instruction in ANCIENT and MODERN LITERATURE, Mathematics and Natural Science, as is to be found in any collegiate institution in the State.

TERMS---Regular Course.

Board, room rent, &c., per session,	$50,00
Tuition, Preparatory Class,	6.00
Middle,	8.00
Junior,	10,00
Senior,	12,00

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Music on Piano, with use of instrum't	20,00
Drawing,	5.00
Vocal music,	2.00
Oil painting,	14,00

For further particulars apply to

SAM'L DAVENPORT, Pres't.

Beaver, may 25.

Vinegar, the same as I

now sell, and have for the last 12 years, to more than one half of the Pittsburgh Grocers, I now offer at FIVE CENTS per gallon by the single barrel, delivered in any part of the city, and warrant it to preserve Pickles for years. A. BALLOU, 146 Water st. bet Smithfield & Grant, PITTSBURGH.

Aug. 18, 1858.

J. A. WILSON.....WM. PAYNE,.....J. W. CANN

Wilson, Payne & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94, Wood st. above Diamond Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WILL be prepared early in September and throughout the season to offer to the trade an unusually varied and attractive stock of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, in which they will compete with any market in the United States All good merchants are invited to call.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1858.

MRS. M. BLAKE,

Fashionable Milliner and Dress Maker,

Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of the latest style of BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, &c., to which she would invite the attention of the ladies Bonnets made to order.

June 16, 1858.

PEACH TREES!

PERSONS wishing to get the choicest Peach Trees, of the different varities grown, will do well to call on the subscriber, (or S. B. Wilson, Register and Recorder, Beaver,) and leave their orders for all, or as many as they may want, of the following varieties, viz:

Gross Mignone,	Prince's Red Rare Ripe,
Canfield Cling,	Early Tillotton,
Golden do	Carter Large,
White do	Crawford Early;
Orange do	Do Late,
Lemon do	Red cheek Melacaton,
Noblesse, free,	Old Mixon free,
Early York, free,	Columbia,
Morris' red rare ripe,	Washington rare ripe,
Do yellow do	Monstrous Freestone,
Do white luscious	Malta,
Paragon,	Late Heath Cling,
Smith's Alberge,	Modeste,
Malay,	English Swash,
Claret Cling,	Early Sweet Heath,
Brevoort,	

We will take great care in raising them with all the roots possible, thereby insuring their growth. Also, warrant them to be what they are represented. The trees are from T. M'K. Wilson's Nursery, Washington county, Pa.

Beaver, Sept. 1. JAS. L. WILSON

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

I have just received and now opening the largest and best selected stock of

CLOTHING,

that has ever been brought to this Place. My Clothing is of the best quality, latest style, and well made, and consists of everything usually kept in a clothing store, which I intend to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and a little bit cheaper than any other person in the county.

☞Call at the sign of the BIG HAT and fit yourself in a neat and cheap suit.

☞I have also received the fall style of hats of all kinds and qualities which I will sell cheap.

Beaver, Sept. 1st 1858. I. N. ATKINS.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Wednesday, October 20. '58.

(ON THE PREMISES,)

500 Acres of Land

SITUATE in Beaver county, Pa., one mile from the village of Darlington, and about the same distance from Darlington Station, and junction of the New Castle and Pittsburgh R. R. with the Pitts. Ft. W. & C. Railroad.

This land is under a high state of cultivation, with a new and commodious Brick Dwelling House, good frame dwelling houses, frame barns, stables, and other necessary and convenient out-buildings; well watered and timbered, with two veins of bituminous coal of an excellent quality.

It will be sold in a body or divided into smaller tracts, to suit purchasers, it being susceptible of division into four farms with buildings to suit.

For Terms, apply to the subscriber, Assignee of Thomas McKinley, residing in Beaver, Pa.

R. P. ROBERTS.

Beaver, Sept. 21, 1858.

☞Beaver Star, New Brighton Times, New Castle Gazette, Pittsburgh Gazette and Dispatch (Weekly.) Washington Reporter and New Lisbon Buckeye State, please insert four weeks, and send bills to this Office.

COAL! COAL!!

OF the Best quality, always on hand, and for sale, at the mines or delivered. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Fallston Beaver Co. Pa. will be promptly attended to.

R. D. COOPER.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND ACUE,

And various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburns, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Cost

A Nice Character.

At a Supreme Court of Vermont, Mrs. Sarah A. Mott was divorced from her husband, Mr. Darwin Mott. The Rutland Herald gives the following biography of this worthy, which for pith is rarely equalled:

We know that man—Darwin Mott. He came to St. Albany with a long face, a silver headed cane, and "Rev." prefixed to his name. He preached one faith a few months ago, and suddenly changed it. He preached and went hunting the same day. He preached on temperance, (and the people were astonished at his stolen lectures and feigned honesty,) and got drunk. He lectured to the young ladies, and played the adulterer. He kept a bad school—edited a reckless paper—stole money, and charged the theft upon the servant girl—got the office of Deputy Inspector—got drunk upon smuggled liquor—took one shirt—another man's wife, and a bundle of manuscript sermons, and ran away from his own wife, his paper, and a crowd of creditors.

THE CENTRALIA BALLOON.—A gentleman who is cognizant of all the facts in relation to the late balloon effair at Centralia, informs us that the balloon descended about seventeen miles from the place of starting, at daylight, and caught in a tree adjoining a farmers house. The farmer very fortunately happened to be up at the time looking out of the window, for the purpose of discovering some signs of the much talked of comet. His attention was attracted towards the direction of the balloon by the cries of the little girl for help, but imagining the balloon to be the comet, he uttered cries of horror and hastily retreated. Finally, however, after a family consultation, they determined to assist the youngsters, which they did successfully. The girl is said to be seven years, and the boy three years of age.—We can learn no particulars of the voyage, nor the circumstances attending their descent.—*St. Louis Dem.*

CUBA.—The Home Cyclopedia of 1854, makes the area of Cuba 32,800 square miles, and classifies its population as follows:

Creole Whites	520,000
Spaniards	35,000
Troops and marines	23,000
Foreigners	10,560
Floating population	17,000
Free Mulattoes	118,000
Free Blacks	87,370
Slave Mulattoes	11,100
Slave Blacks	425,000
Whole number (not of African descent)	605,560
Whole number (of African descent)	641,670

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

President—James Buchanan,
Vice Pres't—John C. Breckinridge.
Secretary of State—Lewis Cass,
Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb,
Secretary of Interior—Jacob Thompson,
Secretary of Navy—Isaac Toucey,
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd,
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown,
Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black,
Comm'r Pensions—George C. Whiting,
Comm'r Patents—T. Holt.
U. S. Senators—Simon Cameron, Wm. Bigler.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Wm. F. Packer,
Secretary of Com.—William M Hiester,
Dep. Sec. Com.—H L Diffenbach,
Attorney General—John C. Knox,
Sup't Common Schools—H. C. Hickok,
Auditor General—Jacob Fry,
Surveyor General—John Rowe,
State Treasurer—Henry S. Magraw,
Canal Commissioners—Arnold Plumer, George Scott, Nimrod Strickland,
Supreme Judges—W. H Lowrie, G W Woodward, W A Porter, James Thompson, William Strong.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

President Judge—Daniel Agnew,
Member of Congress—William Stewart,
Senator—John R. Harris,
Representatives—De Lorma Imbrie, Geo. P. Shaw.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—John Scott, William Cairns.
Prothonotary—Matthew S Quay,
Sheriff—William W Irwin,
Deputy Sheriff—Sam'l A Power,
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh,
Reg'r & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson,
Clerk of Courts—Alfred G. McCreary,
Treasurer—William Henry,
Commissioners—Phillip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland, Abner Morton,
Clerk to Comm'rs—Alfred R Moore,
Auditors—Jas W Pander, John R Eakin, William C Hunter.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn,
Coroner—Nathan P Couch,
Court Crier—William Shrodes,
Janitor of Court House—John Gibson
Poor House Directors—Robert Potter, W. Barnes, James Sterling.
Trustees of Academy—J A McGill, J H Dickson, Jos. H. Wilson, John Murray, S Cunningham, M T Kennedy, S Moorhead, Abner P Lacock.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices Peace—J. Monroe, A. Gormly.
Burgess—Joseph Strock.
High Constable—James H Dungan.
Council—James Allison, R. P. Roberts, Daniel Reisinger, Hugh Anderson, Joseph C. Wilson.
Street Commissioners—Samuel Purvis, David Ramsey.
Watermen—O Cunningham, D Reisinger,
School Directors—Ind. Dist.—J Monroe, J C Wilson, W H McKenzie, Alfred G. McCreary, Washington Johnston, M. Weyand.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Beaver—2d Monday of March; 1st Monday June; 2d Monday September; 3d Monday November.
Lawrence—2d Monday February; 4th Monday May; 1st Monday September; 1st Monday December.
Butler—2d Monday January; 4th Monday March; 4th Monday September; 2d Monday December.

BEAVER P. O.—CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Western Mail 7 o'clock, A M.
Southern mail *via* Industry, Smith's Ferry, Georgetown, Hookstown, &c., 6 o'clock, P M.
New Lisbon *via* Black Hawk, &c., on Friday at 8 A M.
Zelienople, on Saturday, at 8 A M.

BEAVER ACADEMY,

Board of Instructors:

C. W. MATEER, A. B., PRINCIPAL; Professor of Higher English Branches, Mathematics, Natural Science and Classics.
M. DUFF, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of the English Department.
T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

THE FEMALE SEMINARY OF BEAVER ACADEMY.

—OFFICERS AND TEACHERS—

PRINCIPAL—REV. J. A. McGILL, A. M.
ASSOCIATE PRINCIPAL—MRS. J. B. McGILL.
Miss M. J. HAPT, } Assistant Teachers.
" E. G. MOORE, }
" JENNIE MATEER, }
Miss MAGGIE LEDLIE, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Mr M. DUFF, Teacher of Book Keeping.
T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

THIS well known and long established Institution of Learning would again present itself to the favorable notice of its numerous patrons, and of the public in general. By the liberal patronage of the people of Beaver and the surrounding counties, the Trustees and Teachers of this institution have been more than usually encouraged. There have been in attendance during the year, in both departments, students to the number of One Hundred and seventy; of which number nine of the FEMALE DEPARTMENT have graduated, and have received the final honors of the institution.

Enjoying the fostering care of a vigilant and active Board of Trustees, the diligent and faithful discharge of duty by faithful and conscientious instructors, this institution is destined to stand, as it ever has done, amongst the highest in reputation of its order in our country. Having lately provided ample accommodations for from 50 to 60 Boarders in each department of the institution, and having lately renewed and enlarged our Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and from the encouragement given by our former patrons—we are confidently assured that our next session will be more than usually prosperous.

TERMS of Tuition in both Departments from $2 50 to $4 00 per Quarter of 11 Weeks.

Boarding, with Room Furnished, in the Academy, $1 87½ per week.

Boarding, light and room furnished in the Female Seminary, for a Session of Five Months, $50 00

For further particulars address the Principal of either department. The next session opens on

Monday, Aug. 30, '58.

☞Reference may be made to Dr. S. Cunningham, Beaver; Rev. J. Murray, Bridgewater; and Dr. Jos Dickson, Rochester,
Beaver, July 23, 1858.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. WOODRUFF still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark 'the last resting place of their friends,' will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh; as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.
ap18–1y

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

SHARON STEAM MILL.

R. DARRAGH & CO., having purchased the property known as the 'SHARON MILLS,' and having put up new machinery, and renovated the old, both for Sawing and Grinding, and secured the services of an experienced Miller, they are prepared to furnish a first rate article of Flour, and all kinds of Feed, as well as a complete assortment of Lumber, Lath &c. ☞The highest market price will be paid in Cash for good Wheat, and all kinds of Grain.
R. DARRAGH,
S. ECOFF,
mar17 JAMES DARRAGH,

GORMLY HOUSE.
By H. C. M'Cullough

THE undersigned informs his friends, and the Public, that he has taken the above House, in Beaver, west of the Court House, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and promises every exertion to render entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. GIVE US A CALL.
H. C. McCULLOUGH.
Beaver, April 20, 1858.

SAMUEL ADAMS,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Des Moines, Polk Co. Iowa, will practice in the several adjacent counties. Collections, Location of Land Warrants, and payment of Taxes promptly attended to.

REFERENCES.

NEW YORK. CINCINNATI.
W. Carpenter, Jas. D. Lehmer,
Ide & Co. PITTSBURG.
Draper, Clark & Co. Hon. Moses Hampton,
PHILADELPHIA. N. P. Fetterman, Esq.
Kramer, Work, Young, CHICAGO.
Cooper, Lippencott, Waid, Dogget & Co.
Coffin & Co.
March 18th, 1858

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Attorney at Law.
NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Deeds of conveyance and other instruments of writing executed in a style unsurpassed and seldom equalled. ☞Office on the south east corner of the Diamond. (may20)

M. B WELSH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(*District Attorney,*)
Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa
July 15 1857. 1y.

J. B. Young,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞Office in the first brick building West of the Western Star office, 3rd street. a p2l '58

DE LORMA IMBRIE,
Attorney at Law.
BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞Office on the North side of the Diamond

Dunlap, Levis & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADE HAMPTON & CO.
MANUFACT'RS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
India Rubber and Furnishing Goods,
NO. 96 WOOD STREET, (UP STAIRS.)
JOHN M. DUNLAP,
JOS. S. LEVIS, } *PITTSBURG, PA.*
JESSE B. KILGORE,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Tucker, deceased, late of Fallston borough, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers, without delay
JAS. M. SMITH, Raccoon tp
MARY A. TUCKER, Fallston,
Sept. 1, 1858. Executors

Great, Great, Great Excitement!
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE LAID.
ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. MAIL
STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.
AND
Arrival of a Splendid Assortment of
MOORE'S LATELY INVENTED
LIFE PRESERVING VESTS,
AT DAVID COHEN'S,
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
ROCHESTER, PA.

MOORE'S Celebrated life preserving Vests, a specimen of which having been thoroughly tested a few days ago, by a large number of Citizens, and considered by all as "Can't be beat," are now for sale at the above place, where all my friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine this most valuable, necessary and extraordinary article, and convince themselves of the great utility, and safety in traveling on our Western Rivers. Ladies will please look at this rare opportunity and not let their beloved ones part from them on a long journey, exposed to great danger, etc. Let them be provided at once with this Celebrated

Life Preserving Vest.

A visit to the above Establishment, always pays for the trouble. Always something new.
DAVID COHEN, Sole Agent of
Moore's Life Preserving Vests.
August, 25th 1858.

A Card from Dr James M. Jarrett, of THE NEW-YORK LUNG INFIRMARY.—My connection for the past eight years with the above Institution, as Chief Physician, and a twelve years' course of steady devotion to the Cure of Pulmonary Consumption and its kindred diseases, together with my unrivalled opportunities and advantage of pathological research—aided not a little by a perfect system of *Medical Inhalation*—has enabled me to arrive at a decisive, direct, and successful course of treatment for the positive and radical cure of all diseases of the *Throat, Lungs*, and *Air-Passages*. By Inhalation, the vapor and curative properties of medicine are directly addressed to the diseased organs and the integument. I do not advise the use of Medical Inhalation of any kind, to the exclusion of *general treatment*; and although I consider it a useful adjuvant in the proper management of those fearful and often fatal diseases, yet I deem it very necessary that each patient should have the benefit of both *general* and local treatment. The success of my treatment in the above diseases, and the high character of the Institution over which I have so long had the honor to preside, are too well known to need any eulogy or comment from me. At the solicitation of many private and professional friends, through whose philanthropic aid the above charity has been long and liberally supported, and after due consideration, I have concluded to make such arrangements as will bring the benefits of my experience and treatment within the reach of all, and not confine myself, as heretofore, to those only who entered the Infirmary, or who were able to visit me at my office. Hoping therefore that the arrangement will give entire satisfaction, both to my professional brethren and the public, I would respectfully announce in conclusion, that *I can now be consulted personally or by letter*, on all diseases as above, and that the medicines, the same as used in the Institution, prepared to suit each individual case, *Inhaling Vapors, Medical Inhalers*, &c., &c., will be forwarded by express to any part of the United States or the Canadas. TERMS.—My terms of treatment by letter are as follows, viz: $12 per month for each patient, which will include medicine sufficient for one month's use; also, Inhaling Vapor, and an Inhaling Apparatus. Payment as follows: $6 to be paid to Express Agent on receipt of the box of medicine, and the balance $6 at the expiration of the month, if the patient be cured or is entirely satisfied with the treatment. Patients, by giving a full history of their case, and their symptoms in full, can be treated as well by letter as by personal examination. Patients availing themselves of Dr. Jarrett's treatment may rely upon immediate and permanent relief, as he seldom has to treat a case over thirty days. Letters for advice promptly answered. For further particulars address
JAMES M. JARRETT, M.D.,
No. 820 Broadway, cor. Twelfth St., N. Y.
P. S.—Physicians and others visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at the Infirmary, where many interesting cases can be witnessed, and where our *improved apparatus* for the inhalation of medicated vapor can be seen and inspected.

Just Received at the
New Drug and
CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago.
Tapioca, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur.
Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c.
Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.
Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Drown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm.
Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes.
O. CUNNINGHAM.
Oct. 22, 1856

A. H. C. BROCKEN,
22 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK,
Manufacturer of
Glass Syringes, Homœpathic Vials, Graduated Measures, Nursing Bottles, &c., &c.

Glass Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glassware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited. Price Lists sent on application. (aug18)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Reuben Hendrickson, dec'd, late of Economy tp., Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.
REUBEN HENDRICKSON, jr.
July 24, '58. Administrator.

WHEELER & WILSON'
SEWING MACHINES.
Agent's Office, 68 Fifth Street.

THESE Machines, which have gained such an enviable reputation over all other Sewing Machines, on account of 1st. Their Lock Stitch. 2d. Their simplicity of construction and consequent freedom from derangement. 3d. Easy movement, and 4th. Their durability, are now offered with all the latest improvement and advantages at manufacturers' prices, by
ALEX. R. REED, Agent,
Aug. 4, 1858. No. 68 Fifth Street.

BEAVER MACHINE WORKS
Childs, M'Connell and Darragh,
FOUNDERS
AND
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS
Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the
PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE
of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty-five per cent. lower than the Slide Valve Engine—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines. Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Mulay, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co, Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.
2d. It takes up much less room.
3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

T. J. CHANDLER,
Surgeon Dentist.

WOULD say to his numerous friends, that he has returned from his southern tour, and can always be found at his old stand, ready to attend to all who may need the service of a dentist.

In addition to former improvement in dental operations, he has purchased the exclusive right of the county of Beaver, Lawrence, Butler and Mercer, to manufacture and insert artificial teeth on Loomis' plan of entire PORCELAIN BASE, and would call the attention of the public to its merits.

Its superior cleanliness, beauty, naturalness and durability.

Its perfect freedom from galvanic action.

They are much lighter, and a fourth cheaper than gold plates, and less liable to derangements than metallic plates.

The public may rely on having all operations performed with the least possible pain, and in the most perfect manner, and terms as moderate as any good dentist in the State.

We also make use of several Pain-destroying agents at the request of patients.

Rochester, Beaver Station, June 30th '58.

P. S.—Dentists by calling upon the subscriber can procure office-rights of Loomis Patent.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!
OVER 100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS,
AT KAHLER'S BOOK STORE,
Bridgewater, Pa,

NEW Supply, New Styles direct from the East, AT and BELOW Pittsburgh prices.

FOR CASH AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Mind, here you have the paper at HOME.
1st, you can easily get an additional bolt.
2d, Return if you have bought too much.
3d, Exchange the bolt if your lady don't like it.

STATIONERY.

(20 different kinds of Letter Paper.) Bibles, Hymn, School and miscellaneous books, in large assortments.

To accommodate our customers, all kinds of Books, if not at hand, will be ordered and procured within a short time, and without extra charge; that is, without charging more than the regular Pittsburgh prices
Bridgewater Book Store.
Mar. 17, '58.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities; our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods.

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place; sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.
Apr. 20, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to his numerous friends and patrons that he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line in the latest and most approved style, and on the most accommodating terms. He has added to his other style of plate-work, the MAXILLATYPE or CHEOPLASTIC process. He also extracts teeth with the galvanic battery, without pain or any bad results. In short he has spared neither cost nor labor to keep up with the improvements of the profession and the demands of the age.
☞Office on Market street.
ate Bridgewr, Aug. 18, 1858.

Threshing Machines,

Farmer's wishing Threshing Machines, are invited to Examine our Celebrated Improved Railway Horse Power Thresher and Separator,

Which with two horses and four hands will thresh from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and twenty five bushels of Wheat or Rye, and double the amount of Oats, Barley or Buckwheat, per day. Price, complete, $160. For further information, or circulars, address
WARDROP, STOUT, & WILLIAMS,
aug3 manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAY COW.

CAME and broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Big Beaver township, one small RED COW, supposed to be 11 or 12 years old; with some white on the end of the tail, and some white on the fore part of the belly. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
Sept. 6, 1858. GEO. M. YOUNG.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PHILLIS,

BOOT & SHOE Manufacturer, Third street, Beaver, Sign of the White Boot, (two doors West of H. Anderson's Store,) is prepared to manufacture anything in his line of business, of the best materials,—workmanship warranted.
☞Give him a call. (jan27)

CLOTHING
—AND—
Furnishing Goods,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
CARNAGHAN,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats

Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy. Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks. Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseilles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞FOR CASH ONLY.☜

A. MOFF. JOHNSTON, JR. WILLIAM G. JOHNSTON

W. M. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
STATIONERS,
AND
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND
JOB PRINTERS,
No. 57, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

New Grocery
AND
PROVISION STORE.

HAVING leased and refitted the room lately occupied by P. E. Young, I take this method of informing my friends and the public generally, that I have brought on a lot of the best GROCERIES and PROVISIONS the market affords, such as Coffee; Sugars; Molasses; Syrup; Tobacco; Snuff; Soap; Candles; Rice, and fifty thousand things too numerous to mention, usually kept in a grocery store.

ALSO—Notions, such as Stockings, Gloves, Combs, Spool Cotton, Threads, Needles, &c. &c. With a General Assortment of Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Feed, Corn meal, White Fish, Mackerel, and Codfish, Green and Black Teas, from 50 cts to $1 00. The very highest Cash Price paid for Oats, Corn, Butter and Eggs, and all Country Produce. ☞Give us a Call, and try our Goods—Low for Cash. Remember the Place P. E. Young's old Stand, 3rd St., Beaver, Pa.
Beaver, Apr. 14, '58. J. S. EVERICH.

BACK AGAIN!
Mrs. R. Weaver,

HAVING re-opened her well-known SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, in Wilson's Block,
New Brighton, Pa.,
Is now ready to furnish elegant and life-like
AMBROTYPES,
as heretofore, and also a new and much admired picture called the
OIL PHOTOGRAPH,
for taking which she has purchased a right.—This is a paper picture resembling a minature Oil Painting, but it is softer and more beautiful.
☞Pictures taken from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Prices low. Call soon.

FOR SALE,

THE subscribers offer for sale, upon reasonable terms, their STEAM SAW MILL, situated in the Borough of Hookstown. The location is among the best in the County, being located in a well timbered region of country; always enjoying a very liberal patronage. A description of the Mill is unnecessary, as it will recommend herself to persons desiring to purchase; suffice it to say, fearless of contradiction, that it is the best frame boiler Engine and other machinery necessary for a Saw Mill, south of the Ohio River. The only reason of the present owners for disposing of said property, is the fact of being engaged in other business, which requires almost the whole of their attention. Persons desiring to purchase a good paying property, would do well to call soon.
SAMUEL C. TRIMBLE & CO.
Hookstown, Mar. 10, 1858.
☞Pittsburgh Weekly Dispatch insert four months and send bill to this office.

LIME! LIME!
To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than any other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER.
Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B. S Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.
☞Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29, '57.

NOTICE.

THE law requries Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court, to wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th of May, For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov. Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.
Dec. 16th '57. S. B. WILSON, Reg.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House, New Brighton. apr19

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond Beaver, Pa. Jan. 7 1857.

The Greatest Medical Discovery
OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure he most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another, after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by
DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen'l Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City.

A NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, ticks, ticklings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.
Oct. 15, 1857. THOMAS ALLISON.

Town Property for Sale

THE undersigned offers for sale a BRICK DWELLING, on Third street, and formerly occupied by David Somers, dec'd. The house is two stories high, with good cellar and attic; contains two rooms and kitchen on first floor, and three rooms on second floor. Also, a half lot, with fruit trees, stable, &c., thereon.—Terms easy. For further information inquire at this Office, or of
MARY SOMERS.
Beaver, March 24, 1854.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a tract of NINETY ACRES of Land, situate in Brighton township, Beaver county, bounded on the south by Chas. Bevington, north by Widow Anderson, and west by Barclay's heirs. Fifty acres improved and under fence, cabin dwelling house, about 50 bearing fruit trees, several springs of water, and convenient to Railroad, mills, Schools, &c. Enquire of
BENJ. TODD, Agent,
Industry tp., June 16, '58.

Farm for Sale,

THE undersigned offers for sale FIFTY-FIVE ACRES of land, situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, within three miles of the borough of Beaver, and being a portion of the tract owned by Maj. Henry Small, dec'd Most of the above is under fence. Thirty acres are cleared. There are several never-failing springs of water, and an abundance of Cannel and Bituminous Coal.
☞For further particulars inquire of the subscriber in Sharon. S. ECOFF.
mar24.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the North-west corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.
Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

NOTICE.

ALL having Deeds, Mortgages, or any other instruments of writing in the Register & Recorder's Office—Paid or unpaid, will please call for them; they belong to you, friends—you should have them; many of them are not paid for. The State tax and my fees, I should have. We have in the Office about six hundred Instruments, and we hope you will not delay in calling for them. Very respectfully,
S. B. WILSON, Reg'r & Recorder.
Sep. 1, '58.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER 3d & MARKET STS.,
PITTSBURGH PA.

Established in 1840; incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,
P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President with a Superintendent and five assistant teachers of Book-keeping, and seven other teachers and lecturers.

J. S. DUNCAN, one of the best penmen in the country, (author of the gems of Business and Ornamental Penmanship,) Professor of Penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and many of the leading business men of the East and West, as the most comprehensive and practical system of accounts now in use, and after from ten to fifteen years practical application of its principles to business, over four hundred students have attested its superiority, (circular 19.) All the arrangements for teaching being perfected by nearly 20 years' experience of the principal, students graduate in about half the time required in other colleges, saving $15 or $20 in board.

Upwards of 4000 students have entered the institution since founded. To obtain full particulars of the collegiate training for business and the character of the institution, send for its pamphlet circular of 50 panes, with samples of Mr. Duncan's writing which are mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. This splendid work and Duff's Book-keeping, have recently been awarded FIFTEEN 1ST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS, attesting the fact